NATURAL SETTING

Pocahontas County owes its early development largely to its position on the boundary of Virginia. Pioneering explorers discovered its rich valleys on their first short trips beyond the Allegheny barrier. Later, it became an important gateway for settlers from the eastern communities who pushed into the free lands of the Ohio country. The county, in its geographical placement and contour, is quite similar to West Virginia, itself. Trim the northern panhandle region from a map of state and the remainder will be surprisingly like a map of Pocahontas. Like the state, the county extends much farther north, south, east, and west than its size would indicate. From 37 degrees, 40 minutes north latitude at its southernmost point it stretches to 38 degrees 45 minutes north latitude. Similarly it reaches from 79 degrees, 35 minutes to 80 degrees, 24 minutes west longitude.

Its more than 900 square miles of land make Pocanontas the third county of the state in size. It was formed from parts of Bath, Pendleton, and Randolph counties and was originally thought to contain 820 square miles. Boundaries, as determined by the Virginia legislature in 1821, were as follows:

"Beginning at the line of Greenbrier County on top of the Alleghany Mountain Thence with the said line to the head of Spice Run, thence with the said line to the end of the Droop Mountain, thence with said line to Fryers Knob, thence with said line to where it intersects the line of Bath and Randolph, thence with the line dividing Randolph and Greenbrier Counties, to the mountain opposite the junction of the Hannock Shoal Run with Williams River, thence a straight line to the mouth of the dry fork of Elk River, Thence a straight line to the top of the mountain between the head of the Valley River, and the point

last aforesaid, where the road leading from Clover Lick to Randolph courthouse, crosses said mountain, thence a straight line to where the line of Pendleton county intersects the line of Bath and Randolph Counties on top of the mountain between Cheat and Greenbrier Rivers, thence with the top of said mountain to where the road leading from Slavens to Randolph Court house crosses it, thence a straight line to the top of the Allegheny Mountain opposite the head of the east fork of the Greenbrier River, thence with the top of the said mountain to to the Pendleton line, thence with the top of the said mountain to the beginning."

The straight line from the Slavens road to the mountain opposite the head of East Fork of Greenbrier caused much confusion. As county lines were then, a corridor was formed cutting off a part of Pendleton from the main body of the county. Also, a "no man's land" was created adjacent to Randolph. After considerable dispute the boundaries were moved to the present location. Pocahontas thus gained a vast area of rich timber land. Burner, May, Gertrude and Wildell are lumber towns which sprang up in this formerly disputed territory. About ten miles of the Western Maryland Railroad together with attending operations is in the area. A few years later the southern border was changed slightly, giving the county its present area of 602,880 acres. As in the case of most land where rough terrain is general, boundaries were determined largely by natural barriers, streams, and divisions of water shed. The unfamiliarity of many an early surveyor with the wild country in which he worked forced him to rely upon prominent landmarks for his bearings. However, since political and social groupang were also influenced greatly by topographical situation it appears logical that the system is far more just than the arbitrary laying-off of orderly rows of townships and counties.

CHAPTER THREE - NATURAL SETTING (Pocahontas County)

Beginning August 26th 1940

Roscoe W. Brown.

Part 1.

Sec A. Pocahontas County is situated on the eastern side of the State somewhat below the center of West Virginia, is adjoining the State of Virginia in the east, the meanders of the Alleghany mountains, and the watershed thereof which is the line between Virginia and West Virginia, forms the eastern boundry line of Pocahontas County except the north end of the County which is bounded on the east by Pendleton County of West Virginia.

Pocahontas County is bounded on the north and north-west by Webster and Randolph Counties, on the north-east by Pendleton County, on the east by Highland and Bath Counties of the State of Virginia, and on the south-west by Greenbrier County.

The Geographal position of Pocahontas County, or as it is oriented in the State of West Virginia, in reference to its position of Latitude and Longitudinal departure; at the High-School Building at Greenbank taken as a point as near as can be defined, is 38 degrees, 25 minutes, and 33 seconds of North Latitude, and 79 degrees, 49 minutes, and 30 seconds of Longitude from Greenwich.

The Geographal Position of Marlinton (the County seat of Pocahontas County) is approximately as taken from the Topographical Maps made by U.S.Engineers for the Geological Surveys, is 38 degrees and 13 minutes of North Latitude, and 80 degrees and 6 minutes of Longitude.

In reference to the Magnetic declination, or the delination of the magnetic compass needle, from the true North Meridian appears to be 4 degrees and 30 minutes of West Declination, with an annual change of 3 minutes per year.

(All the U.S. Government surveys are based on the True North Meridian, all the local and private lands are surveyed by the Magnetic Meridian.)

The County is irregular in outline , and has no definite form , Its greatest maximum length is nearly 60 miles running in a northeast-southwest direction and its greatest width in a northwest and southeast direction is approximately 29 miles narrowing to about 12miles toward the northern end.

The present area of Pocahontas County, as determined with planimeter from the topographic sheets of the United State Geological Survey as follows:

Greenbank District ----- 319.24 Square Miles.

Huntersville District----- 193.64 Square Miles.

Edray District----- 237.05 Square Miles.

Little Levels District--- 192.68 Square Miles.

Total---------- 942.61 Square Miles . or about 602.880 acres more or less .

Pocahontas County was formed by an act of the Virginia Legislature in Dec -ember 1821, while West Virginia was a part of the State of Virginia.

It was formed from parts of Bath, Pendleton , and Randolph Counties , and that time was supposed to contain 820 square miles.

The boundry lines of Pocahontas County as origionally established by the Virginia Legislature in December 1821 are as follows .

Beginning at the line of Greenbrier County on top of the Allegheny Mountain Thence with the said line to the head of Spice Run, thence with the said line to the end of the Droop Mountain, thence with said line to Fryers Knob, thence with said line to where it intersects the line of Bath and Randolph, thence with the line dividing Randolph and Greenbrier Counties , to the mountain opposite the junction of the Bannock Shoal Run with Williams River, thence a straight line to the mouth of the dry fork of ElkRiver, Thence a straight line to the top of the mountain between the head of the Valley River, and the point last aforesaid, where the road leading from Clover Lick to Randolph courthouse, crosses said mountain , thence a straight line to where the line of Pendleton County intersects the line of Bath and Randolph Counties on top of the mountain

-between Cheat and Greenbrier Rivers, thence with the top of said mountain to where the road leading from Slavens to Raddolph Court house crosses it, thence a staight line to the top of the Alleghany Mountain opposite the head of the east fork of the Greenbrier River, thence with the top of the said mountain to the Pendleton line, thence with the top of the said mountain to the beginning.

) See" Dyers Index of the land grants of West Virginia for the above calls)

It appears that the establishment of the straight line from the point in the road leading from Slaven,s to the Randolph County Court house to the top of the Alleghany Mountain opposite the head of the East Fork of the Greenbrier River in later years,led to much misunderstanding ,and controversy between the Counties Pocahontas and Randolph. . Randolph County was formed from Harrison County by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in October 1786 , and did,nt include the head waters of the West Fork of the Greenbrier River; and it appeared that the said line would would cut a part of Pendleton in two parts not joining. Pendleton County line as established by the Virginia Assembly in December 1787 ,only called for the top of the Alleghany and along the same ,and the east side of the Greenbrier waters to the south-west fountain of the South Branch, this point was the corner of Augusta County at that time and later formed the setting of the Bath County line as formed from Augusta County in 1791

After the formation of Pocahontas County in 1821 ,the greater portion of the area drained by the waters of the West Fork of the Greenbrier River was not completely included in the County lines above mentioned and therefore appeared to be " No Mans Land" and was all due to the fact that the origional calls show a misunderstanding on the part of the draftsman of the bill ,as to the topographical situation of the country.

It was agreed toand understood by the officials of Pocahontas and Randolph Counties that a definite line must be established between the two Counties at this particular point of controversy.

The service of B.M.Yeager a qualified land surveyor was secured to survey and establish a line as directed by a board of commissioners; The survey notes of B.M.Yeager bearing date of May 22nd 1876 purports the fact that he began at the top of Back Alleghany , on Shavers Mountain ,where the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike road crosses the top of said Mountain ; (This point had been the most northern point or corner of Pocahontas County for a period of 55 years). thence with the top of said montain on the divide between the waters of the Greenbrier River ,and the waters of the Shavers Fork of Cheat River , and following the water shed of the Greenbrier waters to a point onthe top of the Alleghany Mountain on the Pendleton County line .

The said surveyor gives the whole distance 8415 poles--- $42.07½

Reversed ---------- 7276 poles $ 36.38

Number of courses--------- 146 ------- 4.56

The whole distance of the new line between Randolph and Pocahontas County is about 27 miles. (The bearings and distanc,s of the courses are omitted at this place)

The following is the Commissioners report of the line ,and the same is a matter of record in the County Clerks Office of Pocahontas County West Va. In Deed Book No 15 at Page 188

We Sherman H. Clark ,William O. Overholt, and John C. Price Commissioners on the part of Pocahontas County and,

B.W.Crawford, Nicholas Marstiller , and S.D. Strader Commissioners ,on behalf of Randolph County , and B. W. Byrne who was dully chose Umpire by said Commissioners, who were appointed according to law, to ascertain and fix that part of the County line between the said Counties about which there has been a controversy between said Counties . Met in the vicinityof said disputed line on the 17th day of August 1880 . and first dully sworn ; on hearing evidence and argument of counsel. The said Sherman H. Clark, William O. Overholt and J.C. Price ,and B.W.Byrne , a majority of said board of Commissioners, ascertain add fix the line in controversy as follows, as shown in the plat accompaning this report

- to wit beginning on the top of Back Alleghany , on Shavers Mountain , where the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike road crosses the top of said Mountain and running thence with the top of said Mountain on the divide, between the waters of Greenbrier River and the waters of Shavers Fork of Cheat River as follows . (the first call of the line) S.33 E. 58 poles . ------ (The bearings and distances of the courses of the line are ommitted at this place , but can furnish them if necesary ,) (The last call or line) N. 37 E. 70 poles to a Hemlock , Cherry and 2 Beeches on the top of Alleghany Mountain . where the said dividing ridge intersects the said Alleghany Mountain.

The Commissioners on the part of Randolph County dissenting .

Commissioners on the part of Pocahontas County . S.H.Clark.

Wm Overholt

John C. Price

B. W. Byrne. Umpire.

Pocahontas County Clerks Office .

August 24th 1882

The foregoing plat and report of the County line between the Pocahontas and - Randolph Counties was presented in thisOffice and admitted to record .

TEST JOHN J.BEARD CLERK.

The establishment of the disputed line by the Commissioners , which appears to have been controlled by the deciding vote of the Umpire added much valuation to the Greenbank District of Pocahohtas County; The valuation of many thousand acres of valuable timber fell to Pocahontas County , and many years afterward many different Band Saw mills and Lumber Towns were established within the disputed area , The Lumber Towns- Burner, May, Gertrude , and Wildell, and other lumber operations on the Western Maryland R ailroad were in the area that was ceded to Pocahontas County. These were all large Lumber towns with Churches and Schools , and had all the modern conveniencies ,that went to make up a desirable place for the employees, and their families to live, while the mills were in operation . The duration of the mills that operated on the West Fork of the Greenbrier River was from 1900 to about 1920.

About 10 miles of the Western Maryland Railroad is within this disputed area , and adding that amount of valuation of the rolling stock to Pocahontas County.

In the early days of Pocahontas County Agriculture was the chief pursuit of the early settlers . Because travel was difficult and transportation facilities were meager, the settlers were compelled to be self- supporting or self- sustainning

The coming of the Greenbrier Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway running through Pocahontas County, and connecting with the Western Maryland Railway at Durbin , and the hard surfaced roads that pass through Pocahontas County, with all its rock based secondary roads , has made ingress and egress , free and facilitative for economic and social science of the business men of the adjoining Counties of West Virginia; The establishment of the County lines have brought about no restriction of trade relations between the Counties that have common lines with Pocahonta County. Highland , and Bath, Counties of the State of Virginia are contguous or border Counties , but trade relations exist between the above named bordering Counties of Virginia , with the same degree of Social Economy as with Greenbrier , Webster, Randalph and Pendleton Counties of West Virginia;

However , the trade relations between Pocahontas County and the bordering Counties of Virginia are subject to the State laws of each State , and each adjoining bordering County , in trade relations , observe the civil laws of their neighbor States.

At the present time Pocahonta s County , formes a part of an economical whole, and is economically related to all its adjoining Counties , especially in that part of economics that pertain to and treats of that portion of human activity which is concerned with earning a living and trade relations.

CHAPTER THREE . NATURAL SETTING, Pocahontas County Oct 7th- 1940

Roscoe W. Brown.

Part 1)

(See C) The Mountains that divide the waters of the Greenbrier river and the waters of the Deer creek and thw Brush run is known as the Little Mountain, which was formerly called Gallaghers Ridge in honor of Charles Gallagher whos patent of 32,000 acres covered the greater part of the ridge. It was later called "Brush - ridge" after a man by the name of "Brush" an assignee of Charles Gallagher and is where we get the name of " Brush RUn."

The Little Mountain extends from from the County road at Cass , at the junction of the Deer Creek and the Greenbrier river , to a point on or near the Staunton and Parkerburg Pike between the Kelly Spring ,which is the head of Brush run and at a place known as the " Slab Camp " and the Spring on the Lunsford place now owned by James Wilfong , which is the head of Deer Creek .; At this point it connects with the Frank Mountain , and forms a spur of the main Allegheny - Mountain and has an elevation of 3695 feet.

The Frank Mountain and the Buffalo Ridge unite at this point known as the Top Allegheny " and at an elevation of 4 199 feet (This point is also known as the Top Allegheny Battle Field) .

The Buffalo Ridge divides the waters of the North Fork of Deer Creek and Deer Creek proper and has an elevation of 4 000 feet .

Lying between the Allegheny Mountains and the Back Allegheny Mountain are a number of ranges of considerable prominence , Beaverlick Mountain enters from Greenbrier County with its extension in Brushy Mountain , North of which are Browns Mountain , Michael Mountain and other small ranges which terminate , in a wide level valley north of Greenbank This series (Geologically speaking) of ranges makes one large fold composed of several small folds the back bone of which is the White Medina Quartzite , it rises in a cliff to 3,652. feet

Just East of the Greenbrier river lies a series of even crested short ranges separated by gaps of greater or less depths.

They bear the names from South to North , of Pyle, Buckley, Marlin, Thorny Creek, Peters, Little Mountain , and Sandy Ridge, Their crest rises rather uniformly with an elevation approximately 3.400 feet . They are in most cases capped with the Berea conglomerate of the Ponco Series dipping gently to the west.

West of the Greenbrier river is a narrow shelf due to the hard Pocono Sandstone extending nearly the length of the County This narrow shelf represented by Kee Flats Jerico Flats and others of that level,is seperated at many points by transverse streams cutting through it . Above it rises the gentle limestone slopes followed by the steeper slopes of the resistant conglomerate .

Droop Mountain South of Hillsboro is an isolated range with a broad level top averaging 3 100 feet in elevation

Yew Mountains are the result greatly dissected plateau made up of many smaller ranges , as Spruce, Kennison, Cranberry, Black, and Turkey Mountains with apparently little continuity. They show a broad rough relief with deep precipitous gorges cut between them. In most cases these mountains or ranges are capped with the resistant Pottsville conglomerates, the makers of mountains and rugged topography,.

Gauley Mountain might be said to be a continuation of the same ranges with miner ranges in Tea Creek and Red Lick Mountains on the South and terminated by Laurel Creek of Williams River, This range is capped with the Pottsville conglomerate with a gentle slope to the north west.

Cheat, Back- Allegheny- Shavers Mountains. Between the headwaters of Elk River and Greenbrier River stands the very abrupt front of the Back Allegheny and Shavers Mountains, which rises 1,800 feet in a very imposing face mounts surmounted by cliffs of sandstone and conglomerate. These two ranges are seperated by a comparatively low pass at the Randolph- Pocahontas County line along the Staunton and Parkersburg Pike five miles northwest of Durbin with an elevation of 3,760 feet.

(3)

At the top of Back Allegheny Mountain there is a plateau containing a shallow basin traversed by Shavers Fork of Cheat River. The western margin of this plateau is known as Cheat Moutain ,which also presents a precipitous face of cliffs to the west. The front of Back Allegheny Mountain has been deeply indented by Leatherbark Run cutting within one quarter of a mile of Shavers Fork . At this point odn the BackAllegheny Mountain is a fine example of imminent capture as may be seen in Shavers Fork of Cheat River four miles northwest of Cass. The stream with a/g# gradual fall flows leasurely along the surface of an old plateau , while Leatherbark Run A tributary of the Greenbrier River drainage is rapidly eating its way into the plateau scarp . Leaterbark Run , has a rapid fall with an average of 368.9 feet per mile, with the upper end falling more than a 1000 feet in less than 1½ miles. at the present time . At the present time it is within 1,060 feet of the Shavers Fork of Cheat River , and in the near future ,geologically speaking, the the upper two miles of Shavers Fork will become a part of the Greenbrior River drainage. This series of ranges is also capped with the resistant Pottsvill rocks

It is on the Back Allegheny Mountain that the highest elevation of the County is reached on Bald Knob with an altitude of 4,842 feet, Thorny Flat at the southern junction of Back Allegheny and Cheat Mountain also attains an elevation 4,839 feet,

Burner Mountain, Located in the northern end of the County between the East and West Forks of the Greenbrier River , marks the barrier or watershed between theseteo forks . It is terminated on the south where the Eat Fork of Greenbrier River cuts across its southern end to join the West Fork to form Greenbrier River at Durbin . It has an elevation of Approximately 4,000 feet.

GREENBRIER RIVER__ Greenbrier River, is the stream that carries the greater part of the rainfall in Pocahontas County, has its source in two forks heading in the extreme nothern end of the County. The West Fork heads east of Shavers Mountain about two miles northeast of Wildell with an elevation of 3,625 feet. East Fork heads at a spring or a place known as Blister Swamp and on the west slope of the main Allegheny Mountain with an elevation of 3,875 feet, and flows in a southwest direction to join the West Fork at Durbin where it forms the Greenbrier River proper. The Greenbrier River flows in a comparatively straight line, in a southwest direction across the entire length of Pocahontas County, and the County of Greenbrier to a point south of Lewisburg where it turnes westward and forms part of the Greenbrier - Monroe County line Here it enters Summers County and after much meandering joins New River at Bell point 1½ miles south of Hinton, with an elevation of 1,375 feet.

While the Greenbrier River flows at an angle of about S. 32 Degrees West . from its forks at Durbin to where it enters Greenbrier County, it meanders back and forth, forming many graceful and beautiful curves , many places it flows due north for a short distance , then due south, and north of the Tunnel, above Harter it flows Due East a short distance.

Greenbrier River , from junction of East and West Forks at Durbin to Greenbrier and Pocahontas County line , as it oscillates and meanders in its natural course , is 61.6 miles, with a fall of 747 feet, with a rate of rate of fall per mile 12.1 feet , The air line distance is 41.18 miles.

The Greenbrier River from its source of the East Fork in the Blister- - Swamp to its mouth at Bellpaint as it meanders in it its natural course, is 164.8 miles with a fall of 2500 feet, rate of fall per mile 15.2 feet The air line distance is 98. 64 miles.

From its mouth to its source above Wildell it has a meandering length of 162.9 miles with an air line distance of 97.14 miles with a fall of 2250 feet with a rate of fall per mile 13.8 feet.

October ~~21st~~ 1940
Roscoe W, Brown

(Part 1)
(Sec C)

The following is a list of nearly all the principal streams of Pocahontas - - County , showing their meandering distance or length , and their Air line distance from their source to their mouth , The list also shows what particular stream each flows into by being off-set under the stream it flows into.

	Total distance Miles	Air line Miles
Greenbrier river junction of East and West forks at Durbin to the Greenbrier - Pocahontas County line as it meanders through the County	61.6	41.18
" " "		
Greenbrier river from source of East fork to Greenbrier-Pocahontas 'County line	80.1	54.1
Greenbrier river from source of West for to Greenbrier- Pocahontas County line	78.2	54.7
Spice run	6.1	5.5
Locust creek	3.4	3.3
Trump run	2.4	2.3
Mills creek	8.4	5.0
Bruffeys creek	3.9	3.5
~~Old~~ Oldham run	5.4	4.8
High Gap Run	2.5	2.4
Perry Run	3.1	2.8
Laurel Run	8.2	6.8
Mill run	2.1	1.7
Rock Run	1.7	1.3
Island Lick run	4.8	4.6
Stamping creek	6.8	5.4
Stevens Hole run	2.5	1.9
Chicken House Run	2.8	2.8
Beaver Creek	8.6	6.5

(continued)

(Greenbrier River)	8.6	6.5
Beaver Creek	3.6	3.3
Improvement Lick Run	3.3	3.0
Swago Creek	2.2	2.1
McClintock Run	2.8	2.7
Buck Run	3.6	3.4
Dry Creek	2.5	2.1
Monday Lick Run	2.4	2.3
Sunday Lick Run	3.1	3.0
Still House Run	26.8	17.76
Knapps Creek	2.7	2.6
Marlin Run	1.3	1.2
Spice Run	6.0	5.5
Cummings Creek	6.0	5.1
Browns Creek	1.4	1.4
Barclay Run	9.2	3.6
Laurel Creek	6.3	5.5
[illegible]Douthards Creek	4.9	4.2
Cochrane Creek	1.7	1.7
Riders Run	1.9	1.7
Big Sandy Run	1.4	1.4
Two Lick Run	1.7	1.5
Lost Bottom Run	2.5	2.3
Widemouth Run	1.7	1.6
Laurel Run	1.4	1.3
Lockridge Run	2.5	2.3
Ruckman Run	2.5	2.4
Guy Run	2.4	2.1
Mill Run	3.6	3.3
Moore Run		

Knapp Creek	4.4	4.1
Sugar Camp Run	3.4	2.8
Bird Run	1.1	0.9
Price Run	6.6	5.7
Stony Creek	5.2	4.8
Indian Draft	4.6	3.3
Dry Creek	1.4	1.3
Pigeon Run	2.2	2.1
Halfway Run	2.8	2.2
Brush Licak Run	4.2	3.3
Sideling Run	4.6	4.4
Lewis Lick Run	9.6	7.7
Thorny Creek	3.4	2.9
Little Thorny Creek	3.3	2.8
Laurel Run	9.8	5.3
Clover Creek	3.6	2.5
Glade Run	4.4	3.3
Laurel Run from source og Sweet Lick Run	1.9	1.8
Big Run	2.8	2.3
Elk Lick Run	2.8	2.0
Woods Run	14.5	10.9
Sitlingtons Cannk from source of left prong	6.0	4.8
Thomas Creek	2.7	2.3
Moore Run	3.5	2.7
Gum Branch	3.5	2.7
Shock Run	3.8	3.2
Thorny Branch	3.2	2.8
Jakes Run	3.3	2.9
Stony Run		

(continued)

(Millingtons creek)		
Galfords Creek	6.1	4.5
Left Prong Galfords Creek	3.2	2.7
Moses Spring Run	2.9	2.4
Deer Creek	17.4	13.1
North Fork of Deer Creek	11.9	9.55
Rosin Run	3.5	2.85
Cooper Run	3.2	2.8
Sutton Run	2.9	2.6
Tackets Fork	2.6	2.5
Block Run	3.7	2.95
Helleber Run	3.25	2.8
Griffin Run	1.6	1.35
Hospital Run flows in Deer Creek	1.4	1.4
Riley Run from source of mill stone run	3.65	2.35
Duncan Run	4.5	3.45
Trimble Run	2.9	2.7
Buffalo Run	4.2	3.5
Saulsbury Run	4.7	4.2
Leatherbark Run	5.15	3.3
~~Mill Run~~ Mill Run	2.1	2.0
Beever Run	1.9	1.9
Cup Run	2.05	1.95
Harless Run	2.2	2.15
Trout Run	2.7	2.3
Brush Run	6.7	5.0

...rk of The Greenbrier River		
Johns Run	3.85	3.0
Little River	7.8	6.25
Buffalo Fork	5.1	4.9
Big Run	1.8	1.7
Old House Run	1.8	1.75
Reservoir Run(Hollow)	2.2	2.0
Rambottom Run	1.05	1.0
Gum Cabin Hollow	2.0	1.9
Five mile Hollow	2.5	2.35
Poca Run	3.1	2.4
Long Run	2.7	2.4
Grassy Run	2.2	2.1
Lick Run	1.9	1.85
Walderman Run	2.15	1.9
Bearwallow Run	1.8	1.6
Campbell Run	1.25	1.2
Mullennax Run	2.8	2.35
Abe Run	2.6	2.4
Burning Run	2.45	2.3
Simmons Run	1.65	1.55
Bennett Run	1.5	1.45
West Fork of the Greenbrier River	16.9	13.0
Mountain Lick Run	4.7	3.8
Fill Run	1.85	1.65
Little River of West Fork	8.9	6.8
Span Oak Run	2.25	2.25
Club House Run	2.35	1.9
Elk Lick Run ~~2.6~~	2.6	2.55

Hinkle Run, flows intoLittle River of West Prong	2.5	2.35
Mill Run	2.2	2.1
Gertrude Run	1.75	1.4
Elk Lick Run	3.1	3.0
Fox Run	2.8	2.7
Mikes Run	2.85	2.8
Snorting Lick Run	2.9	2.5
Anthony Creek (Entire length)	28.65	22.7
Anthony Creek In Pocahontas County	3.7	1.7
North Fork of Anthony Creek	12.45	11.4
North Fork Anthony Creek in Pocahontas County	5.0	4.4
Dry Run	1.65	1.5
Wild Cat Run	1.7	1.4
Hamilton Lick Run	1.3	1.25
Sevenmile Run	1.9	1.8
Sugar Hall Run	1.4	1.3
Gauley River (Entire length)	104.0	59.2
Gauley, Cranberry River (Entire length)	32.35	22.6
Dogway Fork	8.2	6.2
Birch Log Run	1.75	1.7
Tumbling Rock Run	2.45	2.2
North Fork Cranberry River	5.9	4.7
Left Fork	1.85	1.55
Red Run	2.35	2.05
Little Branch	1.5	1.45
Charles Creek	2.35	2.1
Williels River (Entire)	32.2	22.1
Middle Fork	10.1	8.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	1.15

(continued)

...ams River)

Little Beechy Run	1.4	1.35
Beechy Run	4.3	3.9
Laurely Branch	1.7	1.6
Hell for Certain Branch	1.3	1. 25
Coal Run	1.2	1.2
Mc Clintocks Run	1.9	1.8
County Line Branch	1.7	1.6
Lower Bannock Shoals Run	1.4	1.2
Hateful Run	1.2	1.1
Kins Creek	2.55	2.3
Bannock Shoal Run	1.95	1.75
Tea Creek	5.5	5.0
Lick Creek	2.1	2.0
Right Fork	3.5	3.25
Sugar Creek	2.7	2.55
Little Laurel Creek	4.5	4.1
Laurel Creek	4.5	4.1
Friel Run	2.25	2.1
Day Run	2.75	2.65
Mountain Lick Run	1.95	1.8
Beaver Dam Run	1.8	1.7
Downy Run	1.95	1.5
Elk River (In Pocahontas County)	13.6	11.9
Dry Fork of Elk	5.1	4.8
Douglas Fork	1.55	1.5
Black Hole Run	1.45	1.35
Pig Run	1.6	1.5
Props Run	1.7	1.6
Laurel Run	2.3	2.05

Big Spring Fork	9.0	7.5
Mill Run	1.75	1.65
Cup Run	1.95	1.9
Old Field Fork of Elk	8.8	8.0
Slaty Fork	4.2	4.0
Mill Creek	2.6	1.8
Crooked Fork	3.2	2.7
Tygart River in Pocahontas County	2.2	2.0
Shavers Fork of Cheat River (In Pocahontas County)	10.0	8.6
First Fork	5.0	4.8
Second Fork	4.1	3.9
Rocky Run	2.25	2.1
Black Run	2.55	2.45

CHAPTER THREE - Natural Setting (Pocahontas County)

Nov 16 - 1940

Roscoe W. Brown.

Part 1)

Sec C)

The following table is a list of the principal streams ar branches of Pocahontas County with their drainage areas computed by planimeter from topographic maps made by planimeter the U.S. Geological surveys This is to show the area that each branch or stream drains , and is given in square miles . Computations by planimeter are found to be practically correct.

	Square miles
Greenbrier river (entire) .----------	1629.43
Greenbrier river (in Pocahontas County) ----------	629.06
Spice Run	8.34
Locust Creek ----------	9.98
Trump Run ----------	3.58
Hills Creek ----------	31.60
Bruffey Creek ----------	3.80
Oldham Run ----------	8.01
High Gap Run ----------	2.23
Perry Run Perry Penny Run ----------	2.09
Laurel Run ----------	13.38
Rock Run ----------	1.15
Mill Run ----------	0.80
Island Lick Run ----------	5.12
Stamping Creek ----------	15.80
Tilda Fork ----------	1.10
Blue Lick Run ----------	1. 98
Stevens Hole Run ----------	3.57
Chicken House Run ----------	2,42
Beaver Creek ----------	16.27
Improvement Lick Run ----------	2.76
Swago Creek ----------	12.97

(Areas of Drainage Basins continued)

	Square miles
Mc Clintock Run	1.63
Buck Run	2.04
Dry Creek	3.54
Overholt Run	0.96
Monday Lick Run	2.02
Sunday Lick Run	1.21
Still House Run	2.60
Knapps Creek	106.96
Marlin Run	1.56
Spice Run	0.65
Cummins Creek	11.00
Browns Creek	10.00
Barclay Run	1.18
Laurel Creek	30.68
Douthat Creek	11.65
Cochran Creek	9.72
Rider Run	1.31
Nicholas Run	0.50
Lost Bottom Run	0.92
Wide mouth Run	0.74
Laurel Run	0.70
Lockridge Run	0.74
Ruckman Run	1.67
Guy Run	2.18
Mill Run	2.63
Moore Run	4.85
Sugarcamp Run	6.93
Bird Run	3.60
Price Run	1.01

(Areas of Drainage Basins Continued)

	Square Miles.
Stony Creek	22.23
Indian Draft	7.49
Dry Creek	2.20
Pigeon Creek	0.88
Halfway Run	1.35
Brush Tick Run	4.73
Sideling Run	2.95
Lewis Lick Run	3.63
Thorny Creek	19.34
Little THorny Creek	2.72
Laurel Run	3.25
Clover Creek	18.17
Glade Run	2.50
Laurel Run(at Cloverlick)	3.58
Big Run	1.17
Elk Lick Run	3.33
Woods Run	2.21
Sitlingtons Creek	51.66
Thomas Creek	8.97
Moore Moore Run	4.88
Gum Branch	2.10
Sheck Run	10.65
Thorny Branch	1.78
Jakes Run	2.79
Stony Run	4.30
Galfords Creek	8.65
Left Prong Of Galfords Creek	2.48
Moses Spring Run	1.86
Deer Creek	68.03

Areas Drainage Basins Continued)

	Square Miles
North Fork of Deer Creek	29.48
Rosin Run	6.50
Cooper Run	1.68
Sutton Run	3.17
Tackets Fork	2.33
Block Run	2.92
Griffin Run	2.53
Helleber Run	2.62
Hospital Run	0.85
Riley Run	2.39
Duncan Run	3.86
Trimble Run	4.27
Saulsbury Run	4.90
Buffalo Run	4.27
Leatherbark Run	6.74
Mill Run	0.76
Deever Run	1.62
Cup Run	0.92
Wanless Run	2.80
Trout Run	2.80
Allegheny Run	3.44
Brush Run	7.40
East Fork of Greenbrier River	69.94
Johns Run	3.30
Little River of East Fork of the Greenbrier	17.13
Buffalo Fork	6.56
Big Run	2.26
Old House Run	1.42
Reservoir Run (Hollow)	1.36

(Areas Dranage Basins Continued)

	Square Miles.
Rambottom Run	0.85
Gum Cabin Hollow	1.64
Fivemile Hollow	1.94
Poca Run	7.74
Long Run	2.34
Grassy Run	1.26
Lick Run	1.03
Walderman Run	1.43
Bear wallow Run	1.25
Campbell Run	0.64
Mullenax Run	3.45
Abe Run	2.85
Burning Run	2.34
Simmons Run	0.98
Bennett Run	1.28
West Fork of the Greenbrier river.	62.62
Mountain Lick Creek	7.58
Fill Run	1.77
Little River of West Fork	19.07
Span Oak Run	2.36
Club House Run	3.00
Elk Lick Run	1.52
Hinkle Run	3.25
Mill Run	1.32
Gertrude Run	1.32
Elk Lick Run	2.62
Fox Run	1.75
Mikes Run	1.52
Snorting Lick Run	2.33

(Area Dranage Basins Continued)

	Square Miles
Anthony Creek (Entire) ----------	146.93
North Fork of Anthony Creek ----------	22.77
Dry Run ----------	0.74
Wild Cat Run ----------	0.79
Hamilton Lick Run ----------	0.58
Severmile Run ----------	0.81
Sugar Hall Run ----------	0.43
Gauley River (Entire) ----------	1350.37
Cherry River (Entire) ----------	171.90
Cherry River (in Pocahontas County) --------	5.20
Cranberry River (entire) ----------	74.08
Cranberry River (in Pocahontas County) ------	41.57
Dogway Fork ---------- --	9.73
Birch Log Run ----------	1.57
Tumbling Rock Run ----------	2.99
North Fork, Cranberry River----------	9.83
Hunting Run----------	1.02
Cash Camp Run ----------	0.76
Left Fork ----------	1.70
Red Run ----------	1.58
Little Branch ----------	0.81
Charles Creek ---------- ----	3.22
Williams River (entire) ----------	130.63
Williams River above Middle Fork) ----------	81.53
Middle Fork ----------	27.27
Little Beechy Run ----------	1.33
Beechy Run ----------	5.61
Laurley Branch ----------	1.52
Hell for Certain Branch ----------	1.36

(Area Drainage Basins Continued)

	Square Miles
Coal Run	0.61
County Line Branch	1.47
Bannock Shoals Run	1.03
Hateful Run	0.78
Kins Creek	2.00
Tea Creek	11.50
Lick Creek	1.91
Right Fork	3.90
Sugar Creek	3.86
Little Laurel Creek	4.72
Laurel Creek	8.53
Friel Run	2.51
Galford Run	0.50
Day Run	2.96
Black Mountain Run	1.96
Mountain Lick Run	2.25
Beaver Dam Run	2.41
Downy Run	1.61
Elk River (Above and including Dry Fork at County Line)	75.64
Dry Fork	10.25
Douglas Fork	2.33
Blackhole Run	1.28
Big Run	2.10
Props Run ..	1.30
Laurel Run	2.87
Big Spring Fork	21.60
Mill Run	1.91
Guy Run	3.14

(Area drainage Basins Continued)

	Square Miles
Old Field Fork	30.69
Slaty Fork	4.85
Mill Creek	2.64
Crooked Fork	5.20
Tygart River (entire)	1435.00
Tygart River (in Pocahontas County)	2.81
Shavers Fork	212.88
Shavers Fork (above Second Fork)	16.96
First Fork	9.97
Second Fork	6.93
Rocky Run	2.76
Black Run	2.06

NATURAL SETTING CHAPTER THREE(Pocahontas County)

Roscoe W. Brown
Dec 3rd-1940

(Part I

Sec D)

The Greenbrier River and all its tributaries , have names that have been assigned to them by the early pioneers of the County of Pocahohtas , which was first settled while under the regime of Augusta, Greenbrier, Pendleton, Harrison , and Bath Counties . Many of the names of the smaller streams were given by old hunters, and explorers , and later by the lumberman that cut out the Virgin Forests of Pocahontas County. Some of the small branches have taken names that are peculiar to their location,- such as North-Fork , South-Fork, East- Branh, West- Branch , Big- Spring, Big- Run,. The Streams or Branches that are thus named the name is self explanatory and does,nt mean any thing in particular, more than the name id common to the particular Branch or Stream , that it flows into, and geographically situate its self in relation to the stream it flows into.

In Pocahontas County there are eight branches that bear the name of " Laurel" Four Laurel Runs, two Laurel Creeks, one Laureley Branch , and one Little Laurel.

And there are many different Branches of minor importance id dubdd with the Name of " Laurel" that is not mentioned or shown an the Topographical Maps of the U.S. made for Pocahontas County.

These Branches are named from a small tree or shrub that that grew profusely on the Branches that are called Laurel . There are two species of the Laurel that infest those Branches so named,

The Rhododendron which is sometimes called " Big Laurel " or Deer tongue Laurel . It is certainly one of the most beautiful of all our native species and has been appropiately selected as West Virginias State Flower .

Mountain laurel has rich evergreen foliage and beautiful pink and white flowers and nearly as attractive as the Rhododendron .

The Mountain Laurel is poisonous to cattle and sheep, but the Rhododendron is not poisonous.

DEER CREEK

Deer Creek, is the second largest tributary of the Greenbrier River in Pocahontas County , heads in several small branches on the west side of Franks Mountain and the main Allegheny, that have cut deep V- shaped valleys flowing westwaddly , with its branches and tributaries cut a broad level valley in the vicinity of Greenbank and Arbovale, And is perhaps the largest flat land section in Pocahontas County; It continues in a south west direction , cutting a deep gorge, including a beautiful ox -bow one mile East of Cass where it joins the Greenbrier River; This beautiful " Ox-Bow" or "Loop-The Loop" as it is some times called, is a freak of nature, that attract many visitors, it is where Deer Creek in an entrenched meander of about two miles , flows in all directions , North, South, East, and West , and nearly meets its self by less than the tenth of a mile, the barrier is a cliff of rocks that rise in the center of the loop to about 350 feet, and forms a very beautiful ridge of evergreens, Pines and Laurel, this neck of rugged land resembling a promontory, was called by the old hunters in the pioneer days, " Scannivyhook" it was a good crossing place for the Deer.

The old road way that went down Deer Creek, and to the settlement on the Greenbrier River and the Back Allegheny Mountain went up over this bar and was named by the early settlers " Bar Ford ". And the place still continues under the name of "Bar Ford"

Deer Creek has a total length of 17.4 miles with a drainage of an area of 68.03 square miles . Its tributaries are: North Fork, Rosin Run, Sutton Run , Tackets Fork, Block Run, Hellebore Run, Griffin Run, Cooper Run, Hospital Run, Riley Run, Duncan Run, Trimble Run, Buffalo Run, and Saulsbery Run, and many small runs and hollows of minor importance as: Bearpin Hollow Jakes hollow, Sheets Hollow, Talman Hollow , Rattle Snake Hollow, Ross Hollow, Erwin Hollow, Elliott Hollow, and Hamilton Hollow. Rumbaugh Hollow, Mill Stone Run , Spruce Lick Run and Bridge Run Hollow.

The name of Deer Creek: origionated with the first settlers of Pocahontas County , many different names have been bestowed upon the branch but "Deer Creek" is the name that has prevailed for a period of about 160 years

The first settlement on Deer Creek was made by John Warwick, and his three sons ~~William~~ William Warwick, Andrew Warick , and John Warwick Jr, which was made about the year of 1765 some people fix the date at 1770.

The old origional homestead was on the North West side of Deer Creek above the Steel Bridge and the Cass road , opposite the conjunction of Deer Creek, and the North Fork, after the settlement was made by John Warwick and family an attack from the Indians was apprehended and the settlers determined to build a fort as a defense of the infant settlement , which was planned by Jacob Warwick who was making a settlement at what is now Dunmore , and erecting a fort at that place about the same time., The John Warwick fort on the Deer Creek, was circular in form. and the roof was partly covered by sods and dirt to prevent fire from the enemy , The white oak walls bristled with port holes and surrounded by a stokkade fence, made an almost impregnable defense . This Fort was used as a home for some of the settlers who often lived for weeks inside its walls. For many years it remained a famous fott on the frontier, having withstood several Indian attacks.

The Fort was situated in the forks of Deer Creek and the North Fork , on an elevation of ground that commanded a fine view of the surrounding country . The site of the old Fort is situated in the west end of a field now owned by F. H. Warwick

The description of the Fott was told by the venerable Peter Warwick who was in turn told by his Grandfather William Warwick.

For a period of about 30 or 40 years , during the early settlement the branch now known as Deer Creek was called : Warwicks Creek in honor of the Pioneer Warwick and was quoted on the land records as Warwicks Creek a Branch of Greenbrier River.

When the pioneers were settling up the Deer Creek Valley, or Warwicks Creek as it was then called, found the Deer to be so numerous that they were considered a pest to the farmers, who had to farm on a small scale, only having small fields and patches planted, and the Deer would some times destroy a whole crop, There is a tradition that Jacob Runbaugh who lived upon the land now owned by Monroe Beard, did,nt have feed enough to winter his cow, and fed her on Deer meat, (It has since been conceded that a cow will eat dried venison ϕ)

And from the fact that the Deer were so numerous in the the country it was called Deer Creek And to the Indians it was called by names that have have ling been forgotten, The Indians called it Ta-rin-ka, Wak- pa- dan. meaning Deer- Creek. and hence the name Deer Creek.

As we study into the names given to Deer Creek proper above the confluence of the North Fork and Deer Creek, and that of the Rosin Run the branch that flows into the North Fork South of Greenbank, it appears that the names have been applied improperly; and criss-crossed. Some of the older folks claim that Rosin Run was called Deer Creek: and the North Fork its North Branch, and and Deer Creek proper was called Back Creek or Muddy Creek, which seems to be very reasonable, and some of the old land records give their local description in this particular respect.

But however the names as they exist at the present time, have gone down in the history of all the land records, and are so fixed that it will be a matter of impossib-ility to change the names bank to their origional meaning.

West Virginia Writers' Project

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From writing s from the Pocahontas Times .

GUM BRANCH— The Gum Branch is a [illegible] near and North of the Dunmore Mineral Springs; this small Branch gives rise in what is locally known as Charleys Ridge ,in the Lime Stone Section of the Hill-Neighborhood East of Dunmore, It has an entire length of 3.5 miles , with a total fall of 625 feet with a rate of 178.5 feet per mile ; and has a drainage basin area of 2.10 Square Miles ; This Branch known as the Gum Spring Branch has many small intermittent streams , which are all situated in a Limestone Section and the land is all very productive , and some of the very best farms are situated in its water shed and its valley.

The Gum Branch received its name by the fact ~~that~~ that an old pioneer by the name of Gum lived for a time at an ice cold Spring which is near the Gum-Spring School House ,now discontinued by the Board of Education.

DUNMORE SPRING BRANCH: The Dunmore Spring Branch Branch , the Spring of which has been recently called the Reece Prichard Spring , is located on the highway 0.8 mile South- East of Dunmore is one of the largest artesian springs in Pocahontas County, comparing favorably with Minnehaha Springs in size. This water emerges in two or more points in the Bossardville Limestone and contains principally the minerals of calcium, Magnesium, and Sulphur .

Very little use is being made of this excelent flow of water of medicinal properties, save during the summer months when a very small portion is bottled and shipped for drinking purposes.

Analysis has been of the water by Chemists ; In Grains per gallon as follow

Calcium Sulphate	1.95
Calcium Carbonate	3.30
Magnesium Carbonate	1.21
Sulphur Trioxide	2.82
Total Solids	9.28
Loss on Ignition	3.85

This small Dunmore Spring Branch in the length of.8 mile has a fall of about 16 feet. The flow of water is so strong that it has been developed and has run the Dunmore Flower Mill about a hundre years;

This fine Spring and its facility for water power was the main instigation to bring about , the first settlement of the Dunmore neighborhood by Jacob Warwick and Robert Eitlington which was perhaps about the year of 1766.

Mrs Hunter of Marlinton now owns the head Spring of the Dunmore Branch and Swimming Pools have been erected of Stone and Concrete, also cabins and Rest Rooms have been built ; A Concrete monument of Powhatan the father of Indian Princess Pocahontas has been erected; a stone building has been erected in honor of the pioneer Jacob Warwick, who first owned the land.

MOORES RUN:- The Moore Run gives rise in the Hill neighborhood East of Dunmore near Dave Sheets farm, and flows in a South West course, to unite with Sitlington Creek, Near the Village of Dunmore , it has a total length of 2.7 miles ,with a total fall of 200 feet , with a rate of fall of 74.1 feet per mile , and has an area of drainage basins of 4.88 square miles

For many years this Branch was locally known as Henches Run , and was Quoted in the Land Records as far back as 1839 as Henches Run and has b been Quoted as Henricks Run in the land records, There is a tradition current, that there was a man by that name of "Hench" that lived on the head of the run , and that the run was named after him. However the name has been changed by the Geological Survey of Pocahontas to that of Moores Run. In honor of the late Isaac Moore, who figured largely in the develppment of the Dunmore neighborhood ; and for whom Dunmore was named.

The Dunmore neighborhood is one of the oldest settlements of Pocahontas County, It was at first known as" Warwick " and when the Mathews' became the owners of all the realty of the Dunmore section, it was then referred to, and called "Mathewsville"; Isaac Moore and a citizen by the name of Dunkum, bought from Andrew C. Mathews his fine farm , and divided it , and out of their names they jointly coined the word "Dun more", and so named the Post Office which had been previously named "Mathewsville".

The first settlement of the Dunmore community was made about the year of 1766, any way Andrew Sitlington wrote a letter to his Brother in Ireland bearing date of 1766 . and was living on Sitlington Creek at that date (The letter is recorded in the Annals of Bath County)

The old Indian Fort, was built near where the water power mill, now owned by Sam Mc Laughlin, . The Fort was erected shortly after that date perhaps about the year of 1770. The following Revolutionary war veterns affidavit purports the fact that it was built about that date, or before, the work he has refference to in the affidavit is rebuilding the Fort.

The affidavit of WILLIAM KINNERLY Of Augusta County .

Taken July 22nd 1833 (For the purpose of drawing a pension)

Volunteered in August 1774 to serve against the Indians ; Went out under Captain Geo Mathews , William Roberts being First Lieut- and George Gibson second. Marched to Warwick Fort , where they joined Captain George Moffit , whose men was building the Fort ; xxxxx

This Affidavit purported the fact that they were building or repairing the Fort at Dunmore In August 1774 . It appears by the records that there was some kind of an Indian Fort there at Warwick before Capt. George Moffit was building the Fort as mentioned in William Kinnerlys affidavit .

NATURAL SETTING, CHAPTER THREE, (Pocahontas County) Roscoe W. Brown.

Roscoe W. Brown
Mar-22nd 1941.

Part 1)

(Sec D)

LEATHER BARK RUN- Leatherbark Run has its source high up on the West side of the Back Allegheny Mountain near the Bald Knob, on the West side thereof; and flows in a South-West direction to a point one- fourth mile east of Shavers Fork of Cheat, ; at this point the Geologist claim that Leatherbark Run is eating its way in to the plateau scarp, which in time to come , (Geologically speaking) it will capture the head waters of the Shavers Fork of Cheat River , which will then become a branch of Greenbrier River,; At this point the Leatherbark Run, is 60 feet under ~~it~~ or lower than the Shavers Fork of Cheat, which is only 1,660 feet away to the North of Leatherbark Run. The Leatherbark Run has a rapid fall with an average of 368.9 feet per mile , with the upper end falling more than a 1000 feet in less than 1½ miles,(While the Shavers Fork has a fall of only 90 feet per mile) from this point it swings South - East cutting a deep niche ,or deep gorge in the Back- Allegheny Mountain , and joining the Greenbrier River at Cass;

It has a meandering length of 5.15 miles with a total fall of 1900 feet or at a rate of 368.9 feet per mile. Its Drainahe Basin area 6.74 square miles.

The Spruce Lumber Company constructed a Railroad up the Leatherbark Run from Cass at an Incline of over 1400 feet to Spruce, which was by the means of switch-backs ; this was built in the year of 1902 & 1903.

This was for the purpose of hauling the timber from all the holdings of the Spruce Lumber Company ,in the head waters of the Shavers Fork of Cheat, ~~Elk~~ Elk River to Cass ,to be manufactured into Lumber.

Leatherbark received its name from the shrub " Leather bark" or Leatherwood" which grew so abundantly on the branch near the Greenbrier river ; which is a small "Thymelaeaceous" tree or shrub ,with tough pliant stems, and small yellow flowers,- called also Moose wood , this shrub was used for Ox whips and Horse whips

DEEVER RUN:- Deever Run , is a small Branch heading high up in the East side of the Alleghemy Mouhtain , and flows with a rapid fall to the Greenbrier River, it has an entire length of 1.9 miles with a total fall of 890 feet , with a rate of 468 feet per mile, and has a drainage basin area of 1.62 square miles.

This branch received its name, from the fact that James and William Deaver settled near by, who were supposed to be among the very first settlers on the Back Alleghemy Mountain.

CUP RUN:- Cup Run is a small branch heading high up in the East side of the Alleghemy Mountain and flows into the Greenbrier River, a short distance East of The Deevers Run . It has an entier length of 2.05 miles ,with a total fall of 1090 feet, with a rate of 531.7 feet of fall per mile, and has a drainage area basin of .92 Square Miles .

This Branch received its name due to the fact that there was found a large stationary stone resembling the shape of a Cup in the branch and was thereby called CUP RUN.

WANLESS RUN:- Wanless Run is an other small branch heading high up on the Eastern side of the Back Alleghemy Mountain , and flows with rapid fall to the Greenbrier River near the Wanless Station . It has an entier length of 2.2 miles with a total fall of 1255 feet , and has a rate of 570.4 feet fall per mile, and has a drainage area basin of 2.80 Square feet per mile .

This branch was named in honor of the Pioneer William Wanless , who settled on the Back Alleghemy Mountain along with the first settlers of that vicinity.

TROUT RUN:- Trout Run gived rise high up in the Eastern side of the Back - Allegheny Mountain and flows with a rapid fall to the Greenbrier River below the site of the old Lumber Town of Nida.

It has an entire length of " 2.05 miles with a total fall of 1405 feet, at the rate of 685.3 feet per mile. and has a drainage area basin of 2.80 Square miles

The Trout Run was so named because its waters were full of the famous Brook Trout.

ALLEGHENY RUN:- Alleghony Run heads near the base of the Pottsville Series (Geologically speaking) on the East side of the Allegheny Mountain, and flows South -East with a rapid fall to the Greenbrier river at Hosterman .

It has a length of 2.7 miles , with a total fall of 1975 feet or a rate of 731.4 feet per mile. It has a drainage area basin of 3.44 Square miles .

Alleghony Run was so named from the Back Allegheny Mountain, from which it flows , which has derived from the Indian Language with an unascertained meaning, Some Eiucators claim that it means in the Indian Language " The big sign" " The big track" " The Big mountain " or the " Big Run".

WOODS RUN:- Woods Run is a small branch, that flows in to the Greenbrier River near Stony Bottom (Formerly Called Drift Wood) It has an entire length of 2.8 miles , with a total fall of 1450 feet , with a rate of fall per mile of 517.8 feet, and has a drainage area basin of 2.21 Square miles .

It has been said that this little branch received its name from James WOODS Warwick and is quoted an the land records, early as 1830.

LAUREL RUN:- Laurel Run including Sweet Lick Run gives rise in the westerns side of the Thomas Mountain and flows in a western course to the Greenbrier river at Clover Lick.

It has an entire length of 4.4 miles with a fall of 830 feet, with a rate of 189.7 feet per mile, and has a Drainage area Basin of 3.58 square miles

The Laurel Run road way has been one of the most important thoroughfares in Pocahontas County; At a very early date about the year of 1782 Jacob Warwick lived at Dunmore, and had holdings at Clover Lick, and the road way or thoroughfare from his home at Dunmore (Then refered to as Warwick) was down the Laurel Run to CloverLick. The Road at first was built across the Thomas Mountain, north of Laurel Run, when about the year of 1800, Mrs Jacob Warwick had the first road cut out up Laurel Run, in order to bring the lumber for their new house from the vicinity of Greenbank. Ever since that date the County and State have been working on the Laurel Run County Road, and are still working on it, and at the present time the W - P - A is giving it a rock capped surface.

There are many authentic historical events, connected with the Laurel-Run and Clover Lick. While Jacob Warwick was making hay at Clover Lick, with several hands, a rain came up and dampened their guns, which was always kept near by in the Indian times; In the after noon the men fired their guns off, so as to load them with fresh charges. Some person hearing the guns in quick succession reported that the Indians were fighting the men at Clover Lick.

Mrs Warwick at Dunmore, at once mounted a large black stallion, put a colored boy on behind and went at full speed, by way of the Laurel Run which was then only a bridle path, swam the Greenbrier River to see what was going on at Clover Lick. This colored boy was called "Ben" who died at Clover Lick, and is remembered by many of the older citizens.

Upon another occasion, when the Shawnees Indians were returning fron one of their raids to the east, forty or fifty of their warriors were sent by Clover Lick, with the intention, it is believed, to pillage and burn every thing at Clover Lick . A scout from near Millboro Va, was sent in haste to warn Jacob Warwick (called Warwick) of the movements of the Indians, The Fo rt at Dunmore was put in readiness; and Jacob Warwick who was then at Clover Lick; with about twenty others , waited for the Indiand in ambush on the crest of the mountain over looking the Laurel Run ; They all fired on the Indians which was very effectively done , nearly every man killed or wounded an Indian.

The Indians in their surprise hastily fled , and was pursued as far as Elk Water in Randolph County. Upon learning of the result , Mrs Warwick at once followed her husband and his companions, attended by servants carrying provisions for them . She met them at the Big Spring on their return and the weary hungry party were greatly refreshed by her thoutful preperation.

The Laurel Run was so named by the immense quantity of Laurel that grew in the lower part of the Run near to the Greenbrier River .

GLADE RUN:-

The Glade Run is a small Branch that flows in a South-West direction to unite with Clover Lick Creek a few feet from its mouth . but the Geologist claim that at an earlier date it was a branch of the Greenbrier River , about 0.8 mile North- West of Clover Lick , when the River flowed across the narrow now abandoned channel that surrounds the knoll one mile West Of Cloverlick .

Glade Run has an entire length of 3.6 miles with a total fall of 1175 feet with a rate of 326.3 feet fall per mile , with a drainage area basin of 2.50 square miles. It received its name by the local land owners that it flowed through early as 1849 which appears in the land records of that date .

NATURAL SETTING . CHAPTER THREE (Pocahontas County)

ROSCOE W. BROWN.

April 5th 1941.

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CLOVER LICK CREEK :- Clover Lick Creek has its source in two forks, heading between Gay Knob, and Clover Lick Mountain , the two uniting to flow North for about four miles where it swings to the East forming a semicircle around the northern end of Clover Lick Mountain , then flows in a southeastern course and unites with Glade Run about 0.8 miles north west of Cloverlick which Geologist' claim was a tributary of the Greenbrier River , when the River flowed across the now abandoned channel that surrounds the knoll one mile west of Clover Lick.

Clover Lick Creek is one of the most important branches of the the Greenbrier River much of the lands through which it flows is of the Lime Stone formation , and is noted for its fine quality of Blue Grass that it produces so abundantly, which makes it a real section for stock raising of cattle sheep and horses.

From the very earliest settlement of the Clover Creek Valley it has been highly noted for its productiveness , in the way of grass, and fruit, and vegitables as potatoes, No place in Pocahontas County is more productive than the Clover Creek Valley; which was a great incentive to the early pioneers of Pocahontas County.

This Creek has a total length of 9.8 miles with an air line length of 5.3 miles or a ratio of 1.84 . It has a total fall of 1580 feet , or at the rate of 162.2 feet per mile . and has a drainage area basin of 18.17 square miles.

At Clover Lick a Mr Coyner has constructed a dam across Clover Creek and developed a water power , installed a small turbine which has operated an electric generator, and run light machinery , with the same water power device

It appears that the first settlement on Clover Lick Creek , was made some time prior 1774 , the region was first occupied by the Lewises, Jacob Warwick first rented the lands at Clover Lick Creek from the Lewises' then later decided to leave Pocahontas County (Which was then Bath County) and settle in Kentuckey, having already secured possessions in Kentuckey; he started on the trip , when some of his party in advance were all slain by the Indians near Sewell Mountain; Jacob Warwick then with his family returned back home at Dunmore ; Mrs Warwick thereupon became so unwilling to emigrate from her Pocahontas home, that her husband decided to exchange his Kentuckey possessions with Alexander Dunlap , for a portion of the Clover Lick lands. The Dunlap Patent called for 400 Acres of land; the actual survey made 600 Acres , there was a suit between Lewis and Dunlap about this possession; when matters as to these lands were settled and became satisfactorily arranged, Jacob Warwick moved to Clover Lick Creek , and erected a rowe of Cabins and lived in them intermitently , his home being at Dunmore (Then refered to and known as Warwick) and had a home stead and land holdings on Jackson River.

While living at Clover Lick, upon an occasion , moved his family back to Dunmore, or Jackson' River, for a short time, and left his Cabins at Clover Lick in charge of two colored men, a man one by the name off " Sam " and Greenbrier Ben , and upon this occasion , he went to Randolph County, by way of the old indian trail leading up Clover Lick Crook , by the Big Spring Branch, and on through the Mingo Flats section.

It was night when he returned , and as he was nearing home on Clover Lick Creek, his horse scared at something in the road, which he at once recognized as fresh husk of roasting ears, the presence of Indians was at once suspected and upon approaching the house cautiously it was found that the row of cabins were all burned , and the premises ransacked .

In their glee , the Indians had caught the chickens picked all their feathers off and let them go.

Sam the colored man made his escape to the woods , but "Greenbrier Ben" then about 10 or 12 years old hid in a hemp patch so near the cabin that when it burned he could hardly keep still , his buckskin breeches were made so hot; From his hiding place in the Hemp patch , he saw the Indians pick the chickens leaving their tails, and top knots , and laugh at their grotesque appearence.

He saw them run the wagon in to the fire after the Cabin near the spring had become a smouldering heap of coals. This was the first wagon ever to cross the Alleghianies in to what is now Pocahontas County. It was brought from Mountain Grove Va, up Little Back Creek , about three miles above where the Huntersville road first crosses the stream going East; then across Knapps Spur along by Harpers Mill , then straight across to Thorney Creek through the Lightner place past Bethel Church to the Saunders place on Thorney Creek ; thence up the ridge to the top , and then down to the Knapp place on the Greenbrier River then to Clover Lick.

(It must be understood that this wagon was taken across the Allegheny Mountain and to Clover Lick Creek, before there was any roads that would permit a road wagon to pass over, it passed through unimproved lands, and perhaps was was taken up the Greenbrier River bed from the Knapp place above mentioned)

After the Cabins were all burned , other cabins were rebuilt , and a large Fort was erected in defense against the Indians , on Clover Lick Creek, and was refered to as the"Clover Lick Fort" and some times called " Warwicks Fort "

After living at the Clover Lick Creek for some time they ,sold the 525 Acres at Dunmore to Sampson Mathews bearing date of Dec 14 th 1802 see Deed Book No 4 at Page 498 of Bath County County Va. Mr and Mr Warwick thought best to move with their Children to Jackson s River estate, they then moved from Clover Lick Creek to Bath and remained there till their Son Andrew was married , then they came back to Clover Lick Creek , where they found their

stins were deemed unfit for occupancy , and arrangements were made to build a spacious mansion ; Patrick Bruffey was employed to hew the timbers and to dress the Lumber . This spacious Mansion was so arranged that it was used for Church service for many years on Clover Creek.

This Historic Mansion was finly removed to give place for the residence of Dr Ligon which was burned in 1884.

In the early pioneer days , the main route for Emigrants from Maryland Pensylvania and other pioints North and North East passed by Clover Lick Creek to Kentuckey and Ohio, As many as forty and fifty would be entertained over night at the home of Jacob Warwick on Clover Lick Creek; This made Clover Lick one of the most public and widely known places in the whole country.

The name of Clover Lick Creek first appears in the Records early as 1774 and is mentioned in the following affidavits , of the Revolutionary War Veterns in order to secure a pension for their services in the Revolutionary War.

Robert Sitlington made affidavit Sept 3rd 1832:-

That he was drafted in 1777 to serve two Months at Warwick and Clover Lick Forts against the Indians ; under Captain Samuel Vance and Lieut John Cartmill.

James Woodell:-(of Pocahontas County) Sept 3rd 1832:-

Made affidavit that he was drafted from Augusta County 1774. being stationed at Clover Lick 6 weeks under George Moffit.

William Kennerly Of Augusta County made affidavit July 22nd 1833.

Volanteered 1774 to serve against the Indians . went out under Capt- George Mathews ; William Roberts being first Lieut ; and George Gibson being second. Marched to Warwicks Fort where they joined Captain George Moffets Company building the Fort.

The first land Grant issued to Jacob Warwick under the regime of Nath County for 515 Acres bearing date of 1797 gives the Local Description as being on Clover Lick Creek.

There is a tradition , that there was found many different Deer Licks and Elk Licks , up on this branch by the early pioneers of Pocahontas County and one of the Licks found , on the branch North West of the Town of Clover Lick with clover growing growing very profusely around it , which appeard to be the Lick used mostly by by the Deer and Elk.; and it was spoken of as the "Clover Lick " Then the name emerged into the name of Clover Lick Creek ; and the name has always been attache to every thing connected with the section of Clover Creek and Vicinity.

No person ever knew how the Clover got to this section of the country so early ,when all American cultivated forms come direct from Europe, including the Red, Crimson, White, alsike Swedish Clovers.

Clover was used for food by some tribes of the Indians in the early Spring ; the leaves of which was eaten as a salid.

The Clover blossom is an excellant Honey Plant and no place can produce better honey than in the Clover Lick Vicinity.

" To be in Clover " is a synonym of abundance .

The Four- leaved Clover is thought to be a portent of good fortune.

The Red Clover is the State Flower of the State of Vermont.

West Virginia Writers' Project

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NATURAL SETTING . CHAPTER THREE (Pocahontas County)

ROSCOE W. BROWN

April 19th 1941.

Roscoe W. Brown
Arbovale W Va

(Part 1)

(Sec D)

EAST FORK OF GREENBRIER RIVER. The East Fork of Greenbrier River , heads in the Blister Swamp in the extreme North Eastern end of the County and flows in a South West direction to Thornwood . Here it swings to the West making a wide Level Valley between Thornwood and Durbin where it joins the West Fork . Upon the Flood- Plain, or Valley of the East Fork of the Greenbrier River the towns of Durbin, Frank, Bartow, Travelers-Repose , Hoover town , Pill Town, Thornwood, (once called Dunlevie) and Winterburn. and the Camp Thornwood No 2586 of the C.C.C. is situated at the mouth of Five mile hollow, about a mile above the old Winterburn Town.

From Thornwood to its source, Little River of the East Branch of the Greenbrier River, Pond Run, Abe Run., Bennet Run, flow into the East Fork from the Allegheny Mountain on the East, while Reservoir Hollow Run , Gum Cabin Hollow Run, Five Mile Hollow Run, Bearwollow Run, Campbell Run, and Mullenax Runs join it from the Burner Mountain Mountain Side on the West, Johns Run , heading on the Southern end of Burner Mountain flows to join the river at Frank. The East fork of the Greenbrier River has a length of 18.8 miles, with a total fall of 1175 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 62.2 feet and has a drainage area basin of 69.94 square miles .

The Little River , of the East branch of the Greenbrier River is the largest branch of the It has a length of 7.8 miles with 1500 feet fall, with a fall per mile of 192.3 feet per mile . The important Branches of the Little River are Buffalo Fork, which is 5.1 miles long, with a total fall of 660 feet . with a rate of fall per mile of 129.4 feet. the Branches of Buffalo Fork are Big Run and Tool Box hollow. Old House Run 1.8 miles long , and Slab Camp Run ,

WEST FORK OF THE GREENBRIER RIVER. The West Fork of the Greenbrier River heads at the Pocahontas - Randolph County line, East of Shavers Mountain and runs parallel on the East side of this Mountain in a well-entrenched meander to Durbin where it joins the East Fork to form the Greenbrier River proper. On Shavers Mountain on the West it receives a number of small streams which bear no names, except Cherry Run, Fill Run, Old Road Run, that flow in from the West side. On the East it receives the Mountain Lick Creek, and Little River, of the West Fork of the Greenbrier River, with its tributaries from the West Side of the Burner Mountain , Span Oak Run, Club House Run, Elk LickRun, and Hinkle Run, Gertrude Run, Elk Lick Run, Fox Run, Mikes Run , Snorting Lick Run. from the West side of the Middle Mountain .

The West Fork of the Greenbrier River has a total length of 16.9 miles with a total fall 925 feet, with a rate of fall per mile 54.7 feet . and has a drainage basin of 62. 62 square miles.

SHAVERS FORK OF CHEAT RIVER

Shavers Fork of Cheat River heads on the South end of Back Allegheny Mountain and Cheat Mountain at an elevation of 4600 feet and flows Northward through the Basin between these mountains into Randolph County. It continues across the latter County and into Tucker County where it is joined by the Dry Fork at Parsons to form Cheat River proper . Through out its entire course it follows rough topography, (and geologically speaking) mostly that of the Pottsville and Mauch Chunk Series, and hence id a regin of small development with very few towns along its watershed .

Its tributaries in Pocahontas County , are Black Run, Rocky Run, First Fork, and Second Fork,s. The Shavers Fork of Cheat has the highest elevation of any river in the State ; at Spruce in Pocahontas County , it has an elevation of 3853 feet, and the town of Cass on the Greenbrier River has an elevation of 2452 feet, which is 1401 lower than the Shavers Fork at these points.

The Shavers Fork of Cheat , in Pocahontas County has an entire length of 40 miles, with a total fall of 900 feet , with a rate of fall per mile of 90 feet, and has a drainage area basin of ,above Second Fork, of 16,96 square miles.

The First Fork in Pocahontas County has an entire length of 5 miles with a fall of 850 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 190 feet per mile, and a drainage area basin of 9.97 square miles.

The Second Fork in Pocahontas County has an entire length of 4.1 miles, with a total fall of 1025 feet, an has a rate of fall per mile of 250 feet, and has a drainage area basin of 6.93 square miles.

Rockey Run, has a n entire length of 2.25 miles, and a total fall of 505 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 224.4 feet, and has a drainage area basin of 2.76 square miles.

Black Run, has an entire length of 2.55 miles, and a total fall of 410 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 160.8 feet; and has a drainage area basin of 2.06 square miles.

Shavers Mountain and Shavers Fork of Cheat River, and Shavers Run are all named in honor of Peter Shaver, a soldier of the American Revolution, and who was killed by the Indians at his home on the Tygarts Valley River along about the of 1782 Cheat River is any bodys guess as to how it come by its name; There is false wheat, cheat, still to be found along its course; On Shavers Mountain the moss covered stone rocks still fool you, by letting you down suddenly into pits covered by moss. It is still a surprise to the traveller to climb a couple thousand feet from the Greenbrier River, to find another on the top of the mountain, flowing in the opposite direction. There is a tradition that the Cheat River received its name from the Indians, of the Cherikee tribe, who called the river Woh-na-ye which means in the Indian language to Cheat, hence the name "Cheat River".

TYGART RIVER. The Tygart River, which forms the principal drainage basin of Barbour-County , a large portion of Upshur and Randolph Counties , has its source about one/m mile west pf Spruce in Pocahontas County with an elevation of approximately 4.000 feet After flowing westwardly for two miles it enters Randolph County , where it flows in a general northward direction across Randolph, Barbour, and Taylor Counties to join the West Fork at Fairmont, Marion County to form the Monongahela; Its length in Pocahontas County 2.2 miles with a drainage area of less than three square miles and has a total fall of 1075 feet ,with a rate of fall per mile of 488.6 feet

The Tygart River was so named from David Tygart, who came to the Tygart-River Valley in the 1750,s; left the valley when the family of Files and others were murdered by the Indians.

David Tygart and a Mr Files settled near each other, on an Eastern Branch of Monongahela, since known as Tygarts Valley River . Files settled at the mouth of a Creek where Beverly ,the former county seat of Randolph County, now stands , and Tygart a few miles higher up the river. They had not been there a great while when they concluded that it was not safe, and determined to go back to nearer the border settlements; but before they found it convenient to do so, the family of Files was attacked by the Indians, and every member killed, except one son, who was absent from the house, but within hearing and sight of the terrible massacre. He fled to the house of Tygart, and the timly warning given by him enabled the David Tygart family to escape and leave the country. This event occurred some time in the 1750,s;

ELK RIVER;-

Elk River, is of minor importance to Pocahontas County, but goes to the County which is the birth place of Rivers for its source; it is one of the most importen streams of West Virginia; It has its source in the Old Field Fork of Elk 5½ miles North of Marlinton with an elevation of 3500 feet . It flows Northward for 13.6 miles in Pocahontas County, and across the southern extension of Randolph County ,; Near the Randolph- Webster County Lind it veers sharply to a course South West, to four miles west of Webster Springs, where it turns North West, and so continues until it crosses the Webster- Braxton County line near Centralia . From here it flows to the West to Sutton , where it again turns to to the South- West and empties in to the Great Kanawaha River at Charleston

Including its tributaries of Dry Fork , Old Field Fork, and Big Spring Fork, it has a drainage area in Pocahntas County of 75.64 square miles.

Its principal branches in Pocahontas County is Dry Fork 5.1 miles long, Big Spring Fork, 9 miles long, and Old Field Fork, 8.8 miles long.

Their branches are; Black Hole Run, Douglas Fork, Big Run, Mill Creek, Run, Cup Run, Slaty Fork, Mill Run, and Crooked Fork .

The name of Elk River first origionate first with the Indians who called it "Tiskelwah", which meant " River of Fat Elk " The Delewars called it To-que-min-cepe or Walnut River.

The Old Field Fork of Elk; received its name from the Fact that that the Indians had cleared about two acres of land on the Branch and was the encampment grounds of the the Indians; One of the most frequent Indian Trails seemed to have been from Clover Lick Creek ,up the Creek to Thomas Spring; thence over the mountain, crossong the notch near Clark Riders Farm; thence down by James Gibson,s to Elk. Thence a mile farther down was the encampment grounds where about two acres of land had cleared, and this was the OLD FIELD , that gave this branch of Elk its name; And is where Joseph Hannah the first Settler, first planted acrop of Corn..

WILLIAMS RIVER -

Williams River heads 3½ miles west of Marlinton on the west side of Day and Swago Mountains with an elevation 3,890 feet. It flows northward, cutting a deep precipitous gorge along the east side of Black Mountain, to the mouth of Laurel Creek there it turns north-westward, then continues its gorge like valley into Webster County with an elevation of 2753 feet at the County line, and empties into GauleyRiver three miles south east of Cowen with an elevation of 2155 feet, making a total fall of 1735 feet from its source to its mouth. Its length is 15.6 miles in Pocahontas County and 17.6 miles in Webster County, or a total of 33.2 miles.

Its drainage area is 130. 63 square miles, most of which was covered by a dense and mostly forest growth until the last few years. Throughout its entire len -gth it is a comparatively swift and shallow stream, with only occasional small stretches of bottom land. Other than the temporary population of Lumbermen, there are very few families living on its waters. Its principal tributaries in Pocahontas County, are Laurel Creek, Little Laurel Creek, Sugar Creek, Tea Creek, Kins Creek, and Bannock Shoals Run.

Tea Creek, is 5.5 miles long with a total fall of 1300 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 236.3 feet, and has a drainage are basin of 11.50 square miles;

It received its name from the fact that the water of Tea Creek, is the color of weak Tea. The idea was for years was that this color was from leaves and roots of the trees - particularlarly spruce and hemlock. The Geologist now tell us the sulphur in the coal deposits is chemical which gives color to the water.

The Middle Fork of the Williams River; The Middle Fork has its source in several small branches on the west side of The Black Mountain one of which has an elevation of 4290 feet. The main branch flows in a northwest direction into Webster County to join Williams River at the Three Forks of the Williams River with an elevation of 2350 feet, making a total fall of 1940 feet or at the rate of 192.1 feet per mile. It has a drainage area 27.27 square miles, all of which is covered with a dense forest growth, but now mostly cut over, with only a few

families living on its watershed. Its tributaries are Little Beechy Run, Beechy Run, Laurley Branch, Hell For Certain Branch, Coal Run, and McClintoc Rnn. Its total length is 10.1 miles long.

Many different traditions are advanced as to who was the rightful name - sake of the Williams River; It bears date of Prior 1795 There is a tradition that it was named after William Eweing , known as Swago Bill, he owned lands on Williams River,; It has been said that when he moved to Ohio in the year of 1810 he sold his Williams River holdings for a rifle gun, and a certain amount of " cut Money" This William Eweing was a soldier of the Revolution.

(Some folks are of the opinion that The Williams River was named for William Lewis Lovely, who at one time of a very early date ,had large Land grants, on the waters of Williams River)

GAULEY RIVER
CRANBERRY RIVER:- Cranberry River heads 7 miles west of Marlinton at the union of Cranberry and Black Mountains of the Ewe Range . It has a rapid fall from its source to the Cranberry Glades , where it flows slow ans slugishly across the Glades for some two miles . It continues north westward into Webster County crossing the county line at an elevation of 2,985 feet , and flows in the same genral course for 10 miles , where it swings abruptly to the south west, and crosses into Nicholas County to join Gauley River at Cranberry Station. It has a total length of 32.35 miles with a fall of 2,035 feet of at the rate of 62.9 feet per mile . It has a drainage area 74.08 square miles , The greater part of its water shed id covered with forest, the greater part of which has been cut over in recent years.

Except a/s at Cranberry Glades the stream is swift and shallow. Its principal tributaries in Pocahontas"County , are Tumbling Rock Run, North Fork, And Charles Creek.

DOGWAY FORK Of Cranberry River:-

Dogway Fork heads on the south side of ~~side~~ of the Kennison Mountain near the summit and flows in a general North West direction into Webster County To join Cranberry 1½ miles north of Dogway. It has a ~~g//////~~ total length length of 8.2 miles with a fall of 1435 feet , or at a rate of 175 feet per mile

Its drainage area is 9.. 73 square miles.

North Fork of Cranberry River :- The North Fork of Cranberry River has its source on the West side of the Black Mountain 1 mile north west of Barlow Top.

It flows in a western course for 5.9 miles where it empties into Cranberry-River. It has a drainage area 9.83 square miles . Its tributaries are , Hunting-Run, Cash Camp Run, and Left Fork.

CHARLES CREEK;- Charles Creek is a small stream , heads just east of Blue Knob, on the southern end of Kennison Mountain. It flows north for 2.35 miles and joins Cranberry River near the center of the Cranberry Glades . Its drainage area is 3.22 Square miles .

CRANBERRY GLADES OF THE CRANBERRY RIVER :-

No section of Pocahontas County ,or the State of West Virginia is of more interest to Scientis ,than the Cranberry Glades from which the Cranberry River took ~~its name~~ its name ; At this place it is deemed proper to give an description of the section of the CRANBERRY GLADES . due to the fact that the Charles Creek flows into the Cranberry River in the center of the Glades .

The high region covering the western part of Pocahontas County ,drained by hundreds of clear mountain brooks that flow into the Cranberry, the Williams, the Cauley, and the Elk Rivers,was once known as thw Wilderness' or the 'Wilds of Pocahontas County 'a region until recently overgrown with a dense, undisturbed forest and abounding in game of many kinds . Here in the midst of the wilderness and on the border of the greatest forest remaining in the State, are the Cranberry Glades near the head of the Cranberry River.

There is in reality, only one glade, containing from 250 to 300 acres of deep wet soil overgrown in some places with a thicket of shrubbery and in others carpeted with lichens, mosses, and sedges. Within the glade there are 5 openings the names and areas of which are given below:

Big Glade ..... 56 acres

Flag Glade ....20 acres

Long Glade .....14 acres

Round Glade ..... 8 Acres

Little Glade .... 2 acres

Each open area is seperated from the others by winding and sluggis streams which are bordered by fringes of Alder, Hollies, and other shrubs.

There is, perhaps, no area of equal extent in West Virginia which is of greater importance for its influence on water flow, nor more interesting to the student and collector on account of its varied forms of plant and animal life than this glady region lying at an elevation 3,400 feet above the sea and surrounded by mountains which rise from 1,000 to 1500 feet above it.

A few of the characteristic species of plants, mammals, and birds are, as follows .

(Plants) Red Spruce, Abundant omn margins of the glades and on the mountain sides

Quaken Aspen, Growing on margin of the glades.

Mountain- Ash, Common around glades,

Ground Hemlock, Shrub growing abundantly in wet shady places.

North Rattle Snake Plantain. Found under Hemlock trees near edge of the glade

Rose Pogonia. Common in open glades.

Horned Bladderwort. Found growing in Big Glade.

Round-leaved Sundew. Common in open glades

Sphagnum Moss. Found in the glades.

American Cranberry. Common to edges of the open glades

Small Cranberry. Abundant over all the open glades

NATURAL SETTING CHAPTER THREE (Pocahontas County)

Part 1)

Roscoe W. Brown.

Jan - 11th 1941.

(SEC D)

SAULSBERY RUN The Saulsbury Run is a small branch flowing into Deer - Creek below the town of Old Boyer, It has a length of 4.7 miles with a total fall of 1050 feet ,with a fall of 233.4 feet per mile ,and has a drainage basin area of 4.90 square miles . There was situate on this branch the Lumber Town locally known as Krider Town , located just East and near the old road way on the Run . The Lumber Company that operated the timber on this branh known as Saulsbery Creek ~~was~~ was known by the firm name of "Orwig and Krider Lumber Company.

The Saulsbery Run received its name from an old pioneer by the name of William Saulisbery, who had some connection with Major Jacob Warwick, and who was a Revolutionary War Veteran. His affidavit as a Revolutionary War Veteran was taken while living in Pocahontas County on Sept 5th 1832. As follows; (Born 1742 , Entered the service at Warm Springs in May 1774 under Captain John - Lewis, Lt, Samuel Vance , and Ensigh Jacob Wafwick, Colonel Charles Lewis Commanding the regiment; was in the Battle of Point Pleasant. Was drafted for three months at Warwicks Fort 1777) This Warwicks Fort mentioned was the Fort at what is now the town of Dunmore . Jacob Warwick had an Indian Fort at that point, but had a tract of land containing 340 Acres on the Deer Creek at the mouth of the Saulsbery Run. It has been a tradition handed down that this branch was named in honor of theie William Sahlis bery . (See Annals of Bath County for the above Affidavit) (This information was given years ago by the venerable James Kerr)

BUFFALO RUN - The Buffalo Run is a small branch of Deer Creek , South of the Saulsbery Creek , and has a total length of 4.2 miles long , and a total fall 1075 feet , with a fall of 255.9 feet per mile, and has a drainage basin area of 4.27 square miles . The old Pioneers conferred the title on the Buffalo Run and the Buffalo Mountain , due to the fact that the famous Buffalo were found on the Buffalo mountain and especially on the Buffalo Run. The Old Buffalo Lick " where the pioneers would kill the Buffalo ,s may be found above the the John Hollen Farm on the Buffalo Run . The property line of the U.S.F.S and the John Hollen Farm pass through the lick which now has the appearance of a pond of stagnated water.

TRIMBLES- RUN Trimbles Run is a small branch , that flows into Duncan Run a branch of Deer Creek . Trimbles Run 2.9 miles long , with a fall of 1200 feet , and has a fall of 413. 7 feet per mile and has a drainage area of 1.70 square miles

This Branch locally known as Trimbles run received its name from William or Bonapart Trimble who owned the land on trimbles Run which he conveyed to Edward Ervin. Trimble had a grant for the land bearing date of 1797

DUNCAN - RUN The Duncan Run which is the lower part of the Trimbles Run and including the Trimbles Run is 4.05 miles long with a total fall of 1240 feet and has a fall 306.1 feet per mile, and a drainage basin area of about 5.56 square miles , This Branch has been known locally as Duncans Run, since the very first settlement of the Eastern part of Pocahontas County, It was first recited in the land Records In the William Nottingham Patent bearing date of June 1780 It appear that there isn,t any thing available in regard to the old pioneer "Duncan" for whom this branch was so named.

RILEYS -CREEK . The Rileys Creek was formerly known as Hartmans Creek, from 1795 to about the time of the Civil War, when it was changed to that of Rileys Creek , in honor of John Riley who had then purchased a part of the Godlip Hartman farm being the William Hartman share of the Hartman estate lying on the West side of the old County Road . The Eastern part of the branch above the Pine Grove Road has three Branches , known as Mill Stone Run , and is Where Patrick Bruffey found the stones from which he made a set of the Mill Stones that was used over a hundred yea in the Flour Mill formerly owned by the North Fork Milling Company

The other two branches have been locally known as Spruce Hollow and Buck Lick Run which received their names from the old pioneers who had their Deer Licks on the Branches . The Riley Run from the source of the Mill Stone Run is 3.65 Miles in length and a fall of 1100 feet , with a fall of 301. 4 feet per mile And has a drainage basin area of 2.39 square miles.

HOSPITAL RUN.- The Hospital Run is a small Spring Run that gives rise in the flat land East of the Village of Arbovale , and flows South of the Village of Arbovale in a North- West course to Deer Creek . It has a length of 1.4 miles with a total fall of 160 feet, with a fall of 114.3 feet per mile and has a drainage area of about. 85 square miles . Thomas Jarvis, James Rucker, and Benone Griffin received land Grants that covered the Hospital Run by surveys bearing date of 1780 , The Hospital Run is formed from five cold springs , and the lines of the above named Grants were so fixed to give a spring on each tract of land. The name of the Hospital Run has been handed down to the present time, from the very early settlement of the Eastern part of Pocahontas County; the instance, or circumstance, that gave the Hospital Run its name of historical importance dates back prior to the month of June 1780 , and the instance may have occurred before the period of the American Revolution ; evidence of the fact is that the pioneer James Rucker Sr when making a survey of a tract of 361 acres bearing date of June 10th 1780,

states the fact that it is upon the waters of the Hospital Run , which substantiates the fact that it happened during the period of the Revolution or before it.

The survey was made while Pocahonta County was under the regime of Augusta County; the same survey and Grant is recorded in Augusta County Grant Book-No 1 at Page 70 At that date this little branch with its ice cold springs was locally known as HOSPITAL RUN.

There are many different stories and traditions of different kind, are handed down in regard to the circumstance , that led to the naming of the Hospital Run .

We hereby submit the following incidents , which has been handed down by a direct line of decendants of the very earliest settlers of the Greenbank Community which was made about the year of 1770.

The early pioneers of the Greenbank Community found it necessary to keep a constant look out for hostile Indians, and to have all means of defense ready in case of a sudden attack . The Indians were so deceitful that the only closest watchfulness , saved the settlement from danger and death. Women and children & Boys were taken to the old Warwick Fort , and a gun given them to drill in the loop holes of the Fort , in order to be ready for any emergency that might arise.; with these experiences , the young folks grew up to be real brave men and women , knowing how to take care of themselves.

At one time when the Indians were seen prowling around in the neighborhood, and the settlers were warned , and made hast to the old Fort , and all were safely inside the stockade , and walls of the Fort ; One morning when it was fogy, a man by the name of " Sloan" left the fort crossed the North Fork Creek , to a Mellon or Potato patch, he did,nt come back when expected ; about noon a party went out in search for him , and found him dead, and scalped with an arrow through his body.

Deeds like this were dear to the hearts of the Indians , they were deeds that made a real warrior out of an Indian; and which honor any Indian would risk his life over and over again.

The pioneer William Warwick knowing the tactics of the Indians, knew that the Indian would be on the job bright and early the next morning , and in order to give vent to his feeling over the death of his friend, left the fort in the night and concealed on the bank of Deer Creek, (This point is just East of the Steel Bridge on the North side of the Creek opposite the site of the Old Fort, ~~site~~, and not far from the pioneer Warwicks cabin,) about dawn the slender form of an Indian was seen emerging from the gloom ; no doubt, the same Indian emboldened by his success , and maddened by the thirst for glory, was making an effort to get another scalp for his wigwam. Almost at the same instant , a shot from Warwicks Rifle rang out and the daring warrior went to his happy hunting ground ; The wildest excitement agitation , and discussion in the Fort prevailed when one singular and pathetic cry, and the report of the rifle was heard; presently the pioneer came to the Fort and told whathe had done. Then pandimonium soon entered the minds of the Indians that were skulking around the Fort, and as they had done on other occasions , congregated on the high hill across the North Fork Creek , (Just back of what is now the old John Warwick house) and sailed arrows into the Fort (This would make a long shot for a Winchester Rifle).

The tradition is, that at this skirmish with the Indians , when the settlers were in the Fort , some spies or scouts were sent out to reconnoiter , and look for fresh Indian sign, and came in contact with a band of Indians who were apparently passing through , and doing no harm , but the settlers took no chances and fired on the Indians , by which a skirmish ensued , and one Indian was wounded and was taken by his comrade, to a place on the Hospital Run, now not far from the town of Arbovale , where he lingered along and died. And from this instance is where we get the name of "Hospital Run". His grave that was found which is now on the land of O.G.Arbogast, purports the fact that he was buried in Indian style , and therefore must have been buried by the Indians ; There goes with the tradition that there was found at his camping place, Poultices made of sassafras leaves , said to be used by Indians for gunshot wounds.

The venerable Peter Warwick claimed that the place where the crippled Indian was crippled was north of the White Oak Hill, while some other older folks claim it was between the town of Greenbank and the home of Monroe Beards , however the two angles come completely together.

The Hospital Run has the honor of having the first log Church that was erected in the Eastern part of Pocahontas County ; the site of which is in the old part of the Arbovale Cemetery This old log Church was erected when Indian scares ~~were~~ were still fresh in the minds of the people and it was located on a raise of ground between two springs on the Hospital Run in order to give a good view of the surrounding country which overlooked the old Indian Hospital , on the Hospital Run.

Thomas Jarvis who owned the Eastern part of the Hospital Run , by a land-Grant bearing date of June 1780 , had his cabin at a spring in what is now a field on the lands of O.G. Arbogast , went in search for his cow that had wandered off in the woodland; when he came back the Indians had rifled his house, had taken his feather bed tick, but emptied the feathers out in the floor; taken all his blankets , kettles , butcher knives, and his winters supply of bear meat. Many years afterwards when Adam Arbogast who became owner of the land in clearing a field of new land plowed out an old Kettle and a butcher knife which was supposed to be The property of Thomas Jarvis taken by the Indians.

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West Virginia Writers' Project

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ATURAL SETTING Pocahntas County

Chapter three)

Part 1 Sec D)

Roscoe W Brown

June 14th 1941.

Knapps Creek ;- (Continued,) It appears that there is,nt any person who can tell for certain who Knapps Creek was named for, ~~on what it was so named Knapp~~.

There has been some very interesting traditions about the naming of Knapps-Creek ; There is printed the story Concerning Knapps Creek to the effect that it derived its name from an old trapper or hunter, or pioneer explorer, by the name Knapp Gregory, correctly spelled Nap Gregory; believed to be the person of solitary excentric habits and subject to lunacy, and who when laboring under the influence of this disease, would ramble a considerable distance in the neighboring wilderness and be absent frpm the settlement for weeks at a time; On one of these wanderings he came on some of the waters of the Greenbrier River ,; Surprised to see the waters flowing in a westwardly direction , on his return to Winchester Va he made known the fact ; and that the country abounded very much with different kind of Game; in consequence of this information two men recently from New England visited the Country and took up their residence on the Greenbrier River at the Mouth of Knapps Creek,

The names of these two men are given in the Sketches of U.S . History by Mrs Anna Royal as "Carver, and Sewell;" These two men says Mrs Royal, lived in a Cave for several years but at length they disagreed on the score of religion and then ocupied different camps, they took care however not to stay far from each other their camps being in sight.

Sewell used to relate that he and his friend used to sit up all night without sleep , with their guns cocked , ready to fire at each other ; And what could that be for ? Because we could,nt agree ; Only two of you and could,nt agree-- What did you quarrel about , Why about Re- la-gin one of them it seems was a Presbyterian and the other an Episcopalian ;- This name "Carver" was the the person of Jack Maflin as has been written,.

~~There are many of the citizens of the Knapps Creek Valley claim that the Knapps Creek was so named from the fact that a man by the name of Caleb Knapp~~

The following note is from Prices Historical sketches of Pocahontas County.

"The Site of Nap Gregory,s cabin is near the public road oposite Peter L. Cleeks residence, two miles above Driscol. Traces of the fire place and the dimensions of the Cabin yet visible. Early in the spring the grass appears here more luxuriantly than else where and earlier, for the spot seems to be especially fertile, an often observed characteristic of places where ~~where~~ buildings disappear by gradual decay. Nap Gregory is reported to have disappeared from the Creek and suddenly and mysterriously. When last seen he was in pursuit of a deer naar the Lockridge fording. It was supposed by dome that he might have been drowned, while others suspect that he may have been killed and robbed by some suspcious looking characters that had been seen about the same time , by scouts from Augusta Couty . "

There are many citizens of the Knapps Creek Valley claim that the Knapps - Creek was so named by the fact that a man by the name of Caleb Knapp lived on the Creek , and the site of his cabin or home place is the same identical spot that is claimed to be the home place of the above mentioned Nap Gregory, this place is near the gate, at the State Road, on Ward Cleeks Farm. It has been handed down through many generations of the relationship of of Caleb Knapp, that Knapps Creek was named after their Grand Father Caleb Knapp. (There has been two Caleb Knapps in Pocahontas and Greenbrier Counties Caleb Senior and Caleb Junior) If Knapps Creek was named after a Caleb Knapp, it was the Caleb Knapp Sr, who may have been one that lived on Knapps Creek in stead of Caleb Jr, The name of Knapps Creek antedates the name of Caleb Knapp Jr , so it would have to be named after Cale Knapp Sr, who lived in Greenbrier County , and paid taxes as early as 1787.

As we study the named of the Branches of ~~Knapps Creek~~ Pocahontas County we find that Knapps Creek id spelled more differently than any other branch in Pocahontas County . After the formation of Bath County Va , there is recorded in the land Grant Books of Bath County, 29 Land Grants or Patents, issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia, to land Grantees situate on Knappa Creek in what is now Pocahontas County; In giving the local description of the Land Grants situate on the Knappa Creek; 22 of the Grants spell it K-n-a-p Creek

And 7 of the 29 spell it N-a-p-s Creek . The dates of the Grants range from 1795 to 1822.

After the formation of Pocahontas County , there are recorded in the Recorded in the Land Grant books of Pocahontas County , 44 Land Grants or Patents Issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia, to land Grantees situate on the Knapps-Creek and 15 of the Grants spell it Kn-a-p- Creek , and 29 spell it N-a-p-s Creek The dates of the Grants range from 1822 to 1860.

Of the 73 land Grants Issued on the waters of Knapps Creek 37 spell it with a " K " and 36 spell it with an " N " The vacant lands on the Knapps Creek were all taken up prior the Civil War. This does not include the Grants issued ~~issued~~ while under the regime of Augusta County, which was the referred to as being on Ewings Creek .' While under the regime of Bath County a Grant was issued to Andrew Reid bearing date of 1794 , and gives the local description as being on the waters of Ewings Run ; and to Archibald Stewart bearing date of 1800 on the waters of Ewings Creek , which appears to be about the last of the Grants that mention Ewings Creek.

The first Survey made in Pocahontas County was made by General Andrew Andrew Lewis . bearing date of October the 11th 1751 for 480 Acres situated on both sides of the Greenbrier River and states being at the mouth of Ewing Creek. And no doubt but this the first writting of Ewing Creek . This land Grant of Andrew Lewis is found recorded in Greenbrier Grant Book No 1 at Page 3.

The old land surveyors would constantly refer to Knapps Creek" as once called Ewings Creek " It appears that the old surveyors who made the surveys for for the pioneer settlers on the Knapps Creek , were of a different opinion as to the spelling of the " Knapp? As a matter of fact it was shifted from " Ewings " Creek to Knapps Creek in honor of a man by the name of Nap Gregory or a man by the name of Caleb Knapp. There appears to be a misunderstanding among the early settlers , and the settlers of the Knapps Creek Valley , even at the present time as to which of the two should have the honor of being the name-sake of the Knapps-Creek; It appears that neither of them owned land on the Knapps Creek .

There are many very interesting letters written in regard to the name of Knapps Creek ; and the following letters are hereby submitted for their consideration in regard to the name of Knapps Creek, which has been a Question of argument.

In November 28th 1940 , the following was written in the Pocahontas Times .to - Mr Cal Price , and his reply.

Dear Mr Price:

Some writers state that Knapps Creek was named for Knapp Gregory, an early settler in that locality , wh ile others claim that it was named for a man named Knapp who came into that section prior to 1749.

I would like to know if you have any information on the subject as to which might be correct . If it was named ~~from a~~ from a Mr, Knapp, do you know the ~~christian~~ Christian name? There was a Caleb Knapp in Greenbrier County , as early as 1789, but I do not know his parentage.

Yours very truly.

Wilma Beard Harper. Elkins WVa.

The reply to my cousin Wilma Beard Harper is, that Knapps Creek was named for Napthalem Gregory; You will find his name in the Chalkley Records of Augusta County. If I remember right, it will be in the 1760,s

In the Earliest records _ Col. John Stuart in 1751- the name is Ewings Creek. In the Lewis survey of that date at Marlinton, a line calls for passing over the Ewing House , some where between the low place by on Buckley Mountain, near Stillwell to a point not far from the residence of Z.S.Smith Jr,

Later records refer to the Creek by the name of Naps; later records have it Knapps Creek .

Some time about a century ago the family of Caleb Knapp moved to Pocahonta County from Greenbrier County . I fix the time by the fact that one of the daughters of Caleb Knapp ~~married~~ Mrs Ellen Buzzard , was born in Greenbrier county, she died a few years since at the advanced age of 103 years.

Napthalalem Gregory had his hunters camp on Naps Creek. I have always had the impression his camp was near the present site of the Westminster Church.

The tradition that Napthalem Gregory was killed by white outlaws dressed up

He was in camp at the time ,and his dogs were out chasing a bear. The robbers dragged the body some distance from the camp to hide it in a sink hole. Before the body was disposed of, the pack of dogs returned from the chase, took up the trail, and attacked the robbers so fiercely that they had to kill the dogs in self defese.

How the particulars of the crime ever leaked out was never explained to me.Mabye one of the robbers told about it in later years.

What I do know is I have been assured by ancient colored people, that in the full of the hunters moon those who are born with a cowl, can hear Gregorys dogs running a trail in full cry, to end in howls and growls at the sink hole. "

The following letter is from the Hon A.E Ewing, of Grand Haven Michigan. printed in the Pochontas Times Dec 12th 1940.

Dear Mr, Price:

I was interested in Wilma Beard.Harper,s inquiry about the godfather of Knapps Creek , and your reply in The Times of November 28th.

Evidently some geographer of pioneer days became confused in his nomenclature. Just likely Napthalem Gregory was only known as " Nap " I submit that " Naptha" would have been more illuminating . The geographer who initiated the name Knapp, either ignored the Nap Gregory,s right to the honor, or accorded the honor to Caleb Knapp or some othe Knapp.

As you say Caleb Knapp is listed as an old timer of Greenbrier and Pocahontas. I do not know the geneology of the Knappp of Western Virginia, bu I know there was an Abraham Knapp who married Rachel Cherington, daughter of William and Margaret Hank-Cherington. Not positive, but I believe they were Rockingham County people, They moved into Greenbrier County , just when I do npt know. They had a son , Moses Knapp who was born in 1812 and who married Eliza Hank , daughter of Caleb Hank. Caleb Hank was a Rockinghamer and moved to Greenbrier county ,now Monroe with his parents about 1789 and to Gallia county Ohio, in 1846 , where he settled among his Cherington kinsman.

William C. Gaines, 75, a prosperous farmer of Lathrope, Missouri , is a grand son

of said Moses Knapp. I do not know if any of the above named Knapps ever lived on Knapps (Nap) Creek.

Pardon my family pride for suggesting that Ewings Creek ought to be made the official designation of the much named stream. The earliest official mention ever made of it was Ewings Creek " The man who gave it that name was James Ewing a Scotch Irishman born about 1715 , and who came to Western Virginia about 1736. He had a farm on Jackson river near the influx of Muddy Creek Run only a few miles from the divide and the head waters of the stream that bore his name as late as 1770 when he sold his claim to Moses Moore for two steel traps and two pounds sterling, according to historian Price. It is believed that his family, two sons, John and William, and three daughters, were born on the Jackson River farm , and that they moved to their new home across the the divide shortly after 1760 and resided on the stream which bore his name until about 1770 when he sold out to Moses Moore and moved on down to the Swago farm lands now known as the McClintic farm . I picture my great grand father James Ewing as not only as a farmer , but much of a hunter and trapper, and that he chose the flats of said creek as a home for his boys and girls while he brought home deers, bears, fish and fur.

As long as there is a Question about the names of "Knapp" and "Nap", why not return to the origional name and call it Ewing Creek in honor of a sturdy old pioneer, who did his bit toward the early settlement of present Pocahontas County

A.E.Ewing.

Grand Haven , Michagan.

The following letter was written by Mr, J .C . Harper of Knapps Creek and printed in the Pocahontas Times of December 19th 1940.

KNAPPS CREEK AGAIN.

Dear Mr, Price: (Editor of the Pocahontas Times)

I was interested in Wilma Beard Harper,s inquiry in your issue of November 6 28th as to who Knapps Creek was named for. I also noted with interest your answer in the same issue.

I read in the last issue of the Times, date date of Dec 12th, an article of Mr, Ewing, I am of the opinion like Mr Ewing, that there is and probably always will be a question as to the man who should be honored with the name. However I should not be at home now, if I should wake up some morning and find I was living on Ewing Creek. Being of the fourth generation of the Harpers who have lived here in the heart of the valley , I beg to pass on the following information :

When a mere lad , fifty or sixty years ago, I well remember of hearing my grand father say, that Knapps Creek was named in honor of a man by the name of "Knapp" who lived on the bank near where the public road now is and opposite the present home of Ward Cleek. Also when a boy I enjoyed sitting by the open wood fire, and listen to my mother tell us of the past history of our local community, many of the things she stated were stored in my mind . This was in the days when children were anxious to listen to older folks and were taught that a still tongue made a wise head. My great grandmother died in 1870 at a ripe old age. The first few years of my mothers married life were spent with her . I have heard my mother make statements in regard to this Mr Knapp, same as I heard grandfather and she would say grandmother told me so . And from this history which is not written I am convinced of the location of where this man lived . And it was never mentionde to me but what the name was spelled Knapp. It may have been Caleb Knapp.

Now as to Napthalem Gregory , in my mind he can have the honor of the old Spur road, which crossed the mountain , near where H.I.Shinaberry now lives. This was called Nap,s Spur Road and was very much used prior to buggy days. Some wagons and traveled this road in the early days .

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To verify the name, I have in my possession a grant of land from the Commonwealth of Virginia to my great grand father , Henry Harper, dated 1825, signed by John Tyler Governor. In the courses of the land trees are called for on this road mentioned as " Nap,s Spur Road " This road leaves Little Back Creek near the old Chestnut home, following a long ridge to the top of the Alleghany Mountain , then following the top for some distance around the head waters of Laurel Run Creek , thence around the East end of the Little Mountain and down along the ridge to the Knapps Creek Valley near the site of Harpers Mill. It is still evident that a long time ago considerable digging was done on this road at several places.

J.C.Harper.

Huntersville, West Va.

CUMMINS CREEK:- Cummins Creek is a branch of Knapps Creek that gives rise near the top of the Brushy Mountain it flows practically due North for a distance of 6 miles to join Knapps Creek near Huntersville

It has a total fall of 1000 feet , with a rate of fall per mile of 166.6 feet , and has a drainage area of 11 square miles.

Cummins Creek began settlement about the time of the formation of Pocahontas and was so named from a pioneer by the name of Cummins.

LAUREL CREEK :- Laurel Creek with its numerous branches is Knapps Creek largest tributary from a stand point of volum . Laurel Creek has its source high up on Allegheny Mountain only 3.6 miles (air line distance) from its mouth but flows in a southerly direction to Rimel where it is joined by Cochran Creek, with its numerous tributaries from the south, Thence it flows North west , cutting a gorge across the the north end of Middle Mountain. and is joined by Doutharty Creek also from the south, one mile south of Minnahaha Springs, where it enters Knapps Creek

The principal branches of the Laurel Creek are Doutharty Creek with an entire length of 6.3 miles with a total fall of 760 feet , with a rate of fall per mile of 120.6 feet. and has a drainage are basinof 11.65 square miles. Cochran creek with an entire length of 4.9 miles with a total fall of 950 feet , and a rate of fall per mile of 193.8 feet it has a drainage basin of 9.72 square miles other minor branches are Riders Run, 1.7 miles long. Big Sandy Run , 1.9 mileslong Tea Lick Run, 1.4 miles long. Lost Bottom Run 1.7 miles long, Widemouth Run , 2.5 miles long , Laurel Run 1.7 miles long, Lockridge Run 1.4 miles long .

The main branches of Laurel Creek were so name as follows; Douthart Creek was named from Michael Daugherty , on e of the early pioneer settlers of the Knapps Creek Creek Valley his home was on the lands now owned by Ward Cleek ; He settled there about the year of 1770.

The Cochran Creek was so named in honor of the pioneer family of Cochrans who settled in the County while under the regime of Bath County Virginia, Laurel Creek has a total drainage area of 30.68 square miles.

NATURAL SETTING Pocahontas County.

Roscoe N. Brown.
June 28 - 1941

Chapter Three.

Part (1) Sec (D)·

BROWNS CREEK;- Browns Creek has its source in several on the small branches that give rise in the Hill Country North West of the Knapps Creek, on the Browns-Mountain locally known as the " Horse Ridge " a part of the Browns Mountain.

This streams flows South-West and drains all the section between the Thorny Creek, and the Knapps Creek; It has an entire length of 6 miles with a total fall of 525 feet , with a rate of fall per mile of 87.5 feet. and has a drainage area basin of 10. square miles

Its principal source is in a very large spring locally known as the Peter Mc Carty Spring which is located on a branch of the said Browns Creek 0.7 mile north-west of Mt Tabor School, is largely a calcium and magnesium carbonnate water issuing near the Helderberg-Bossardville Limestone contact , the elevation of the spring being approximately 2500 feet . A very large and constant flow of sparkling clear water pours out the year round and appears to have but very slight if any change of temperature throught the year.

The Browns Creek joins the Knapps Creek near Huntersville , which was the former County Seat of Pocahontas County, and near the junction of Cummins Creek with the conjunction of these branches and Knapps Creek , made an ideal location for the County Seat of Pocahontas County, with the road way leading down Browns Creek , down and up Knapps Creek, and down Cummins Creek,

Browns Creek, and Browns Mountain, received its name from a John Brown from near Parnassus Augusta County Virginia , who moved to Montgomery County, was a Captain in the Revolutionary War, who owned much of the lands by preemption in the western part of Augusta County , and a part of what is now Pocahontas County

This right of preemption was the first right or privalige, to secure lands which right was granted by the Commonwealth of the State of Virginia, for services in the Revolutionary War.

ARTIFICIAL BODIES OF WATER: In Pocahontas County)

At the present time there are only two bodies of Artificial Water in Pocahontas, The Senica Lake which is in the bounds of the State Senica Forest on the waters of the Little Thorny Creek . This Artificial Lake was constructed by the C.C.C. Camp which was located in the Senica Forest , about the year of 1934 This small lake covers about seven acres of ground is about 15 feet deep is provided with small boats it is a great swimming resort ~~four~~ six cabins are built for visitors to use . This is a real beautiful little artificial lake and many tourist visit this place every year. It is situated in Game refuge of the Seneca Park; many Deer, and wild Turkies , and Grouse , may be seen along the road going to the Lake. This lake is reached by a hard gravelled surfaced road with an easy grade and graceful curves , crossing a spur of the Thomas Mountain to the Little Thorny Creek

At the Seneca artificial Lake constructed by the Civilian Conservation Copps a recreational area has been developed into one of the most appealing outdoors vacation spots in the State . The high elevation adds to the comfott of a summer visit. Six cabins at the lake provide adequate lodgings. Boating, and swimming, and fishing are possible in the Lake , and a special playground for children has been constructed near the cabin area. Those who prefer water sports on the River can can obtain cottages on the banks of the Greenbrier , at the western edge of the forest, seneca is reachedd by a secondary road leading from Huntersville on State Route No 28

Seneca State Forest contains 11050 acres is situated in the heart of Pocahontas County's white pine area, and has a long history as a state forest and game refuge . As a result , the population of deer in this area today probably is the greatest in the State, further large numbers of squirrels ,grouse, and other game are to be found , despite controlled shooting during the last two hunting seasons.

In accordance with Seneca, s functions as a timber farm, experiment of Chestnut plantings to develope a blight-resistant species, are of more than usual interest. White Pine stand improvement other forestry practices can be readily observed.

The name of the Seneca State Forest wes given it by the State Game Commission at the request of Hon - Andrew Price, in honor of the famoud Seneca Indians which was one of the tribe of the Irequois Indians formerly of the western New York; the most numerous nad warlike of the Five Nations . They still number over three thousand, the greater portion being in New York, and small bands being in Ontario and Oklahoma.

The Seneca Indians ; from whom the Seneca Forest was so named, formed a war path after a treaty at Albany in the year of 1722, which ~~was~~ had confirmed the act of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, making the Allegheny Mountain the division line between the lands allotted to the Indiand , and the lands that could be settled by the white people, a lime that was observed with more or less fidelity until about the time of the Revolution.

A well- traveled road was established by the Seneca Tribe the most powerfu l of the Five Nations over which they traveled from the waters of the St, Lawrence to the northern part of Georgia, this Seneca trail passes through Pocahontas County, and they were at all times informed of the acts of the pioneer settlers, in breaking the agreement to remain on the eastern side of the Allegheny Mountain.

The old Seneca War Path is still visable in many places, it is plain to be seen on the ridge north west of Marlinton; the path way is worn down deep in the earth, and large trees are growing up in the center of the old Seneca Indian trail.

ARTIFICIAL LAKE IN WATOGA STATE PARK.

The Watoga State Park is situated in the Little Levels District of Pocahontas County. This is the larges of the State Parks , From the beginning a play area of great popularity, Watogas luxuriant foliage and wild flower growth has enhanced a mountain setting ideal for vacation outings. The Greenbrier River, which many visitors cross by a picturesque ferry at Seebert, is the boundary which sets Watoga apart from humdrum activities . Miles of motor roads, as in all state parks and state forests, lead to cabim areas and administration headquarters.

At the headquarters, situated above a 11 -acre, artificial lake, is a dining room a park store, curio shop and superintendent,s office. Boats and bicycles may be rented . The twenty five cabins , divided in two general cabin groups, seem lost in the vastness of the the area. A new picnic ground area and playground have beenc completed. Work on a concrete swimming poll, one of the larges of such pools in the State is being pushed during winter in the expectation that it may be ready for use during the comming summer. A riding academy provides gaited horses for rides along the bridle paths . A large heard of Deer has made this park its home. The profusion of growing things led to the establishment of a memorial arboretum under sponsorship of the West Virginia Academy of Science, where visitors may see scores of varied and wild flowers and other native wild plants in their native habitat

This Artificial Lake which is situated on the Island Lick Run in the north eastern part of Park area it covers more than 11 acres and is and is appr--eximately 30 feet deep it is clear at all times, it is supplied with Rainbow, and Brook Trout , and Bass , and a colony of Beaver is located at the head of the lake. This Lake was called KILLBUCK Lake after an Indian Chieftain of the Shawnee tribe who gave the pioneer settlers trouble , for a long series of years and when hostilities ceased went to his home in Ohio,

Arbovale West Va/
June 25th 1941.

RWB

Mr, Paul H. Becker.

Charleston West Va.

Dear Sir:

I have at hand your letter of June 23rd in regard to Little Levels and Yew Mountain. The writer assigned to the Pocahontas County History, is asking for additional personal information about these places :- What has made them important; the people who have lived there; how they have been used; a description of the places.

Why were these places picked for the Worlds fair, besides their picturesqueness? (pictures representing representing the County) Make the remarks personal and Informal.

PHB

THE YEW MOUNTAINS OF POCAHONTAS COUNTY. The Yew range of mountains in Pocahontas is composed of many different mountains and ridges and is the result of a greatly dissected high plateau, made up of many small ranges, as Spruce Mountain, Kennison Mountain, Cranberry Mountain, Black Mountain, Turkey Mountain, Gauley Mountain Tea Creek Mountain, Red Lick Mountain, and many other ridges of minor importance

This range of mountains is situated in the the Little Levels District, and north-western part of the Edray District.

This range of mountains iforms the water shed between the Greenbrier River and the waters of the Cherry River, Williams River, Gauley River, and Elk River which all have their source in the western part of Pocahontas County

The Yew Mountains extend from Greenbrier County line to the Thorny Flat or the waters of the Shavers Fork of Cheat river but are not

situated on the Greenbrier River drainage side.

The Yew range of mountains have been heavily timbered, mostly with Spruce The old Pioneers of Pocahontas called the Spruce Pine, " Yew Pine, " they also called the Hemlock Tree Spruce Pine; they had the pines criss-crossed; in their proper names; Many of the old land Grant calls , give the corners as a Yew Pine but when found, now is a Spruce. When they call for a Spruce pine a Hemlock is found.

The Name of " Yew" has been given these ranges on account of their evergreen appearance . The Black Mountain was named " Black " because of its dark Black Green color. Kennison Mountain was so named from the old Pioneer Kennison that settled in the Little Levels.and not many miles away. Cranberry Mountain was so named from the famous Cranberry Galdes situate on the head of the Cranberry River,

Turkey Mountain, because of so many wild Turkeys were found there . Gauley mountain was named from the Gauley River. Tea Creek Mountain was named from Tea Creek.

Red Lick Mountain received its name from the fact that the soil is of a redish color ; And one of the old hunters of that section had a deer lick on this mountain and in order to designate it from other Deer licks called it the Red lick, and thereafter it was called Red Lick Mountain .

The timber operations of the Yew Mountains were sponsored and carried on by the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company. With their Mills at Richwood.

The settlement in the Yew Mountains is sparse ; this entire setion is now mostly owned by the U.S. Monongahela National Forest . The up lands is used for graging.

LITTLE LEVELS:- The Phrase" Little Levels" and the LITTLE LEVELS DISTRICT is entirely different, and doesn,t mean the same thing. It must be here understood that the phrase "Little Levels" refers to a particular neighborhood in the heart of the Little Levels Magisterial District ,which was formed shortly after the formation of Pocahontas County,

The Little Levels District as near as can be determined has an area of 192.68 square Miles and is situated in the the southwestern part of Pocahontas County, and takes the entire remainder of the County southwest of Edray District, and the Huntersville District. It extends southward from the divide between the waters of the Williams River and Middle Fork , including the water shed of the latter stream, Cranberry River, Cherry River, and Hills Creek, and crosses east of the Greenbrier River to include the area south of Beaver Creek, and west of North Fork of Anthony Creek.

This section or neighborhood called "Little Levels" is first found in the Greenbrier County Records; this section of Pocahontas County was first in the bounds Greenbrier County , which was formed from Botetourte, and Montgomrery Counties in the year of 1777 ; and the early pioneers when they crossed the Allegheny mountains , searching for localities that were favorable for homes they came upon the section of what is termed the Little Levels, and farther down in Greenbrier they found a much larger and similar section , and they began to erect and establish homes at both places which was then in Greenbrier County. In order to designate the two, from each place, one was called the Little Levels, and the other the "Big Levels," which is some times refered to in the land records as the "Great Levels".

The Big Levels is situated in Greenbrier County, The Little Levels is in Pocahontas County. When Bath County was formed it included the Little Levels in its bounds , then when Pocahontas Was formed from Bath , Pendleton , and Randolph counties it included this fine farming section of the Little Levels and the name still clings to the neighborhood.

The largest compartively flat area in Pocahontas County, and of a rolling nature is found in the Little Levels around and about The town of Hillsboro . This is a Lime Stone section and the most productive part of Pocahontas County especially for wheat and Corn ; In the northern part of the County Limestone crops out in a narrow strip along the western side of the Greenbrier Valley, and south west of Marlinton it widens out which forms the Little Levels . This is a Lime Stone farming section, many sink holes are in this section , and many of the small streams disapear from view, to emerge nearer Greenbrier River .

The average elevation of the Little Levels is about 2400 feet , which is not too high for the maturing of most agricultural crops grown in West Virginia. Wheat growing is the Staple Crop in the Little Levels, along with Corn, and all kinds of hay, and vegitables. This farming section is hemmed in by the Droop Mountain on the West, and on the North By Caesar Mountain , and Cranberry Mountain. and is situated about two miles on the northwest side of the Greenbrier River

Hillsboro is situated in the heart of the Little Levels and is the oldest town in Pocahontas County from the standpoint of incorporation , having been chartered in 1886. (The town of Huntersville in the Hunterville District was incorporated December 18th 1822 by the Virginia General Assembly Acts of 1822-23 but charter was surrendered at a date unknown) Hillsboro is located upon a broad level rolling like plain in the Little Levels, and being situated in the finest limestone farming area in the County and being largely supported by the products from the farms.

For many years Hillsboro was the educational center of that region and supported the Hillsboro Academy , which was patronized by the County .

The old Brick Academy was first erected in the year of the 1840,s The name of the town was cahanged from Hillsboro to " Academy " but finly , went back to its former name Hillsboro.

The first Settler in the Little Levels was John Mc Neil who first appeared there in the year of 1765 . he was a native of Fredrick County Virginia , but passed much of his early life in or near Cumberland, Maryland. There is a tradition that he was a good boxer and in a pugalistic contest, his antagonist was so badly knocked out, that he was thought to be fatally injured. And to avoid arrest and trial for murder he at once refugeed . He followed the trend of the Alleghanies . A long time was spent in their gloomy solitudes. Finly going deeper and deeper in into the wilderness he came at last in view of the Little Levels, about 1765, He saw an extensive , wooddd plain, bordered m ountain ranges of unsurpassed beauty, and very fertile.

He decided to settle here; and chose a site for his cabin near the present home of the late Hon, M.J.McNeel , traces of his cabin have been seen by many persons yet living between the gate on the Public Road and his residence.

Here the solitary man brooded over his supposed guilt, prayed with his broken heart, for pardon, and hunted for his food, living almost entirely upon Fish and Venison; One day while Hunting to his surprise he met Charles and Edward Kinnison from his old home , who had come to this region prospecting for a favorable situation for a home. He at once learned from them that the person he had boxed with was not dead or even seriously hurt. This was indeed good news for him and then and there he felt free from all blood stains. John Mc Neel insisted upon his friends the two Kinnisons to take out a Tommahawk right adjoining his tract. tThen the three set out on their return to the Valley of Virginia. While on his visit John McNeel married Mary Davis , who was born in Wales in 1740 and soon after their marriage they came back to the Little Levels . A few acres was soon cleared off , and plenty to subsist upon was raised ; A few other folks began to move to the area and and john Mc Neel built a house for worship which was known as the "White Pole Church". In a few years the Dunmore War opened up , and the three friends Mc Neel nad two Kinnisons went to Lewisburg and joined the expedition to Point Pleasant Oct 10th 1774. They survived that eventful contest , came back but not to remain very long. They wnet back and enlisted in a Company that went from Fredrick County , served during the Revolutionary War then came back to the Little Levels.

Some of the first land grants that were issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia while under the regime of Greenbrier County and are situated in the Little Levels as follows. John Mc Neil 322 Acres in the year of 1783 . N.Kinnison 235 Acres 1789. George Messingbird 413 Acres 1790 situated on the mountain. Samuel Gilleland 248 Acres1785 John Ewing, 250 Acres 1783. John Ellis, 389 Scres 1789. George and William Clendennin, 52 Acres 1782. James Laird, 300 Acres 1791. John Poage 400 Acres 1783. Jack Treason , 47 Acres, 1783. Elaxander Waddell 300 Acres 1791. Mary Watkins 400 Acres 1792. The above land grants are all found recorded in the Greenbrier Land Grant Books which embrace about 4000 Acres of the Little Levels area.

The following list is found recorded in the Bath County Grant Books and are situate in the Little Levels These grants were issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia while the Little Levels was in Bath County .

Joshua Ewing, 150 Acres 1797. John Erwin, 200 Acres 1811. John Grimes 21 Acres 1823 John Jordan 36 Acres 1801. James Lewis, Jr, 4 Acres 1822. William Wooddell 430 Acres 1799 The foregoing is only a part of the list of of the early settlers of the Little Levels Some of the relatives of the origional land owners atill have possession of the lands such as the Moore , Mc Neils and Kinnissons and Beards.

Just to the west of Hillsboro is the Droop Mountain Battle field which is now a park . To the south of the Greenbrier is the Watoga State Park. To the North East id the famous Cranberry Glades, To the East near Mill point is the site of the Old Indian Fort known as Days Fort, and a little farther east is The the Steven Sewell Cave of Indian Days. In the Town of Hillsboro is the Birth Place and first home of Pearl Buck, the famous writer and and missionary to China , she was the daughter of Absolam Sydenstricker , who was a Missionary in China.

Hillsboro was the home of the late Dr Davy Sydenstricker D D. and many other men of highly education. The Town of Hillsboro which is in the heart of the Little Leavels, has a large first class High School , a large Graded School two Churches , a Presbyterian , and a Methodist , and has a population as shown in 1940 224. The very highest degree of citizenship is found among the farming class of people in the Little Levels . which was so called because of the acreage of level land

West Virginia Writers' Project

RESEARCH IDENTIFICATION REPORT

-3-

Subject NATURAL SETTING Pocahontas County, Part 1 Sec D. Date July 12th 1941

Research Worker Roscoe W. Brown. Date Research Taken Between July 2nd & July 12

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Source Boyd Stevenson, Attornoy, at Montoroy Va; in regard to the NegroKnob. Date Filed

Rev, C.C.Arbogast , told about the Indian on Frank Mountain,

Historical Sketches of Pocahontas County

made a trip to Frank Mountain , and the

TOP Allegheny Mountain. Poblic Records at the Clerks Office at Marlinton

- Pocahontas County , WVa.

URAL SETTING Pocahontas County

CHAPTER THREE

Part (1) Sec (D)

Roscoe W. Brown.

July-12-1941.

Many of the mountains and ridges of Pocahontas County, have received their names from the rivers or creeks that flow near by. In some cases the mountains receive their name from an adjoining stream ,or branch,; and the stream or branch may receive its name from the mountains that was so named by the early settlers.

The names of the Mountains, Knobs, and Ridges, have been given them by the early pioneers of the County. Some of the origional names have been changed by the - U-S, F-S, and the Geological survey have changed some of the names .

The "ALLEHHENY" Mountains is the name that has been applied of given to the principal trunk line of the Appalachain system of ranges of Mountains in the Eastern United States , The word "Appalachain " was first used by the Spaniards under Desota , in naming the ranges of Mountains, in honor of the Appalachee Indians. Then later was incorrectly called Allegheny.

The word Allegheny derived from the Indian Language, with no certain meaning, : Some people claim that it means in the Indian language , the " Endless Mountains " " Big Mountains " " Big Track " but however it was so named from the Algonquin Indians who were the most prominent of the of the Eastern Indians Their language was the most musical of all Indian languages , avoiding the harsh consonants common in other Indian Language , A large proportion of our Indian Geographical names are Algonquin in origin.

As we follow the main Allegheny Mountains all along the top , on the West Virginia and Virginia line , there are many places that have particular names that is worth keeping in the minds of people.

The Ridge that divides the waters of the Tackets Fork , and the Sutton Run, branches of The North Fork Creek which is the East branch of Deer Creek, is called Little Ridge ,; On the western part of this Little Ridge, is a high Knob about 3600 feet in elevation which is called NEGRO KNOB and has been so called for about 100 years , the reason for the name is the fact that a Negro Girl is burried on the Knob.

She was a Slave Girl who belonged to William Dinwiddie, whose home was near what is now Meadow Dale, in Highland County Virginia; This Slave girls duty or assignmant of work, was to bring in the Cows, from the pasture lands and help about the milking; She was instructed by her Master , when the Cows went far off in the Woodland , to be sure to follow the Cows back as they would always come back to their Calves. But it appears that some of the Cows got mixed with some cattle that had been ~~that had~~ been ranged in the Allegheny Mountains, and the girl followed the Cattle thinking she was on her way back home, she finely got bewildered and lost , and wandered in the vast solitude of the Allegheny Mountain till she perished by exposure , and starvation.

Vain search was made all over the neighborhood , and no trace of her could be found . Finely her decomposed body was found, a few weeks later, by some parties from the Greenbank Neighborhood; Her body was buried at the spot where it was found, her grave is situated on the West side of the main high top The parties that burried her said she had taken her dress off and lying upon it ; and there was no sign that she was killed by wild animals.

This Negro Knob is a high point that affords a beautiful point to view the surrounding country from , and no doubt that the Slave Girl had climbed to this high point to look for some settlement , which could not be seen at that time. As long as the name clings to this beautiful Knob it will perpetuate the memory of William Dinwiddies Slave Girl , who lost her life on the Knob when she was only 18 years old , which event happened near as can now be ascertained about the year of 1840.

This was the nearest route to the Staunton And Parkersburg Pike for the Greenbank Settle ment , and was constructed before the Civil War.

The other road leaves the Pike at the same point and follows the main top of the Buffalo Ridge to the Phillips Farm then follows the contour of the Buffalo Ridge on the north West Side , to unite with the Pinee Grove Road. This Road is known as the "Buffalo Road". Many Springs are found along the top of the Frank Mountain and not far distant from the Old Pike ; The "Kelly Spring" is the head of Brush Run .; The Spring at the "Lunceford Place" is the head of Deer Creek; there is a beautiful spring at the "May Place" on the Eastside of the pike and flows into Little River; Spring at the Wilmuth Place ; Spring at Yeager place head of the Block Run. large Spring at the old Jacob Yeager home place, which is the head of Little River. These Springs are all Ice Cold and are found near the tops of the Mountain These springs was an incentive for the pioneer settlement that was made on the Frank Mountain and Top Alleghemy Mountain , which was first made by Jaco Yeager who purchased land from the Hull s inthe Year of 1823,

The first pioneer settlers who developed homes on the Frank Mountain and the Top AlleghenyMmountain Hare Jacob, Yeager; John Yeager . Daniel Wilfong; Phillip Varner Solomon Varner , James Spencer ; Jack Spencer; Wm Wilmoth; Charles Phillips; William Simmons ; George Puffenbarger; George Beverage.; Benj Ervin.; Chas Collins; And many other different families of the same names above mentioned .

The first surveys in the region of the Top Allegheny was made by Peter Hull. 1795, and the land Grant issued to James Patten for 37 000 Acres and the Jacob Kuhn survey of 30 000 Acres, covered this entire section. On August 4th 1823, Henry Hull, Peter Hull, Thomas Kincaide, John Sittlington, and William Hull. The heirs of Peter Hull deceat all of the County of Pendleton of the State of Virginia Sold 585 Acres of land to Jacob Yeager. (See Deed Book No 1 at page 365) Which was the land Patented to Peter Hull, and was the listed as being in Pendleton County. Jacob Yeager began immediately to establish a home on the Top Allegheny, and in his time he ranked among the most extensive land owners in that whole region which embraced the entire " Dutch Settlement " He erected his home shortly after 1823. He selected a site for his future home at

the large Spring which is the head water of the Little River of the East Prong of the Greenbrier River his house was situated on the west side of the road in a cove that sheltered the home from the severe wind that was common on the Top of the Alleghemy Mountain ; He was interested in having the mountain settled up, and many families of the Dutch decent made their homes on the mountain and it was thereby called the "Dutch Settlement," the entire neighborhood talked the Dutch language,

Jacob Yeager married Sarah Hidy of Crabbottom; they were the parents of a large family of children , his sons were John, Joel, Jacob, Jr and the daughters were Jane, Elizabeth, Anna, Caroline, Margaret, Catherine, Christine, and Serena.

His Son John Yeager settled on the home place , and reared a large family; his home was the site of the Top Alleghemy Battle Field which was fought on Dec-13th 1861; The old Breast Works , are yet visable they seam the hills, the old Batteries are still prominent,looking over the Battle field Rifle Pits ; and many Vedette lines and scores of Stone Chimneys that have fallen down, at the soldiers cabins, all are plain to be seen , which was the work of the "Boys that wore the Grey " (A complete descriptio of this Battle will have its niche in the Pocahontas History at another Chapter)

Some time long before the Civil war, Jacob Yeager and his son John Yeager with the help of the Community erected a Church, which was used for a commissary by the Southern Soldiers in the war while they were encamped on the Allegheny, this old Log Church stood till about 1905 when it was supplanted by a fine large Church which was a union Church sponsored by the Methodist and the Brethren. It stood for more than thirty years , till in 1941 it was torn down by the two said denominations to make two Churches at other places, there being no congregation in the old Dutch-Settlement of old. The John Yeager homestead is now owned by a John Johnson , which is the only home place occupied of the old Settlement, (It embraces the Battle field)

The old Jacob Yeager home stead , with its many thousand Acres of land is now owned by the Monongahela National Forest ; The U-S F- S, is replanting the old fields with the Spruce pine trees , in a few years the entire area of several hundrd Acres of Grass land , that was cleared by Jacob Yeager from the virgin forest, will again be covered by a stand of young timber under the protection of the US - F - S The trees are planted in rows six feet a part.

-there is a long leading ridge from the "TopAllegheny "running to the east of the B
lock Run, which has been locally known as the OLD FIELD RIDGE , and was so named
by the early settlers , by the fact that there was a field cleared there at an
early date , unknown by any person as to who had cleared it, it was supposed
to have been cleared by the Indians .

There is another short Ridge leading from the " Top Allegheny" to the
Block Run and has been locally known as the "Harper Mountain" and was so named
from the fact, that a man by the name of Harper was hunting on the ridge , got lost,
in the night he froze to death. The exact date is now not known , but was about
the time of the first settlement that was made on the Top of Allegheny mountain
which was about the year of 1823 . hence the name Harper Mountain.

The name of " FRANK Mountain was so named by the first settlers of the
Travelers Repose neighborhood , which was due to the fact a man by the name of
" FRANK" killed an Indian some where on the mountain, the exact place that it
happened is now not known; The tradition hadeddown by the early settlers of
the Travelers Repose is that a Desperate band of the Shawneys , while on a tour
odf destruction passed through this region , was discovered and a runner was
sent to all the settlement on the upper Greenbrier, which was then only two or
families , it appears by the tradition handed down , that the trail of the Indians
was found on Franks Mountain , and a Company under the leadership of Adam Arbogast,
who had been a Spy in the Virginia Militia, followed followed the trail somewhere
on the Franks Mountain; (It is more reasonable that Adam Arbogast and the Company
followed the Indians from Crabbottom which is so stated in the Affidavit of Adam Arbogast
that he had followed the Indians across the head waters of the Greenbrier)
And there in the Company a young man by the name of" Frank" whahad a new rifle
that had,nt been tried out at long range ; he informed his companions that he saw
an Indians head above the weeds, they told him they could not seeit , they told him
to try his new rifle on the Indian if he saw one , he fired on the object , and
sure enough hit the Indian plumpenter between the eyes. And after this instance the
Mountain was called " Franks Montain " and the first mention of it in the land reco

appears in the Local description of a 100 Acre grant issued to Adam Arbogast bearing date of 1811 and Recorded in the Pendleton Grant Book .

This instance occurred shortly after the first settlement was made on the upper Greenbrier, who were John Yeager, Abram Burner, John Slavin, and Adam Arbogast, and William Houchin. This first settlement on the Upper Greenbrier now Travelers Repose was made immediately after the Revolutionary War. about the year of 1784 or 1785.

West Virginia Writers' Project

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Date Filed

Old Diary . From T.S.McNeel , Marlinton W, Va

CHAPTER THREE- NATURAL SETTING (Pocahontas County)

July 26th 1941.

Roscoe W. Brown.

Roscoe W. Brown

Part (1) Sec (D)

The Mountain between the Knapps Creek, and Thomas Creek , and South of Sittlingtons Creek has been Locally Known as Michael Mountain , This of mountain is crossed by Sitlingtons Creek north of Michael Mountain in a rather low Gap at the conjunction of Buzards Creek , and again by the deep gorge of Knapps Creek at Minnahaha Springs , which terminates Browns Mountain on the South.

On the north end of Beaver Lick Mountainthe White Medina quartzite rises in a vertical cliff to 3,662 feet , while continuation of the same rock marks the Southern end of Michael Mountain with an elevation of 3,652 feet .

The Michael Mountain FireTower , is situated on the southern end of the Mountain which is in the bounds of the Seneca State Forest, This Fire Tower was built by the State , of West Va in the year of 1923.

The Michael Mountain is very rough, and rugged, and is a haunt for the Deer of the Seneca Forest which cross the Michael and move on to the Alleghenys Mountain .

The Michael Mountain bears the name of Michael Daugherty, who was one of Knapps Creeks very early settlers , who came to that region from Ireland in the year of 1770, he was one of the very best citizens , of the pioneers of Pocahontas County . He was a great hunter and sportsman , he would pride himself in the extraordinary feat, of walking in on a Bear with a hunting knife or a club , while the dogs were attracting the attention of the bear in the front At one time his dogs had cornered a bear some where on the Michael Mountain this event appears to be in his old days, not being Very agile, he undertook to wade in upon the bear with his hunting knife, as the hunter struck his knife home the big bear struck him with his paw, and crippled him in such a manner, that he died from the wounds. And it was thereafter called Michaels Mountain .

Southards Creek , and Daugherty Ridge was named in honor of Michael Daugherty,

Natural Setting CHAPTER THREE (Pocahontas County)

Roscoe W. Brown.

Part 1)

Sec-D -)

Dec-28th/1940.

TACKETS FORK - is a branch of the North Fork Creek , and gives rise near the top of the Allegheny Mountain at a a low place called the Pole Bars" and has a length of 2.6 miles with a fall of 1085 feet , with a fall of 293.2 feet per mile; and has an area of drainage basin of 2.33 square miles. The head of Tackets Fork is still covered with the virgin Forest of about 1000 Acres of hard wood , (No timber of any kind had been cut in this tract of the Virgin forest which was left by the Lumber Company that owned the land while the Lumber Companies were in operation in Pocahontas County. the same tract of Timber extends across Little Ridge a spur of the Allegheny Mountain , and through the head of Sutton Run, and is the only tract of the virgin forest that has not been cut or culled out by the Lum ber Companies , it is now owned by the U.S.- F.S being in the bounds of the Monongahela National Forest ; In years to come the U.S. - F.S. may build a truck roads to the head of Tackets Fork and the Sutton Run for the purpose of operating all the merchantable timber in this tract of vacated timber land.)

Tackets Fork received its name from an old pioneer by the name of Tacket Tacket was an old hunter and made the dressing of hides a specielty He had a cabin built near the mouth of the Tackets Fork the foundation of which is plain to be seen at the present time., There is a tradition that his name was Christopher Tacket , and that he was killed by the Indians on the Kanawha River while defending a Fort . If this be true it was in the year of 1788 . (As shown by the history Trans- Allegheny Pioneers)

SUTTON RUN - The Sutton Run is a branch of the North Fork Creek and has a length of 2.6 miles, with a fall of 1125 feet, and a fall of 387.2 feet per mile, and a drainage area of 3.17 square miles.

There still remains a part of the Virgin forest in the head of the Sutton - Run. The Sutton Run was in the pioneer days a noted branch for the large number of Maple trees that were so numerous all along the Run.

The early settlers of the Greenbank neighborhood would move to the Sutton Run during the Maple Sugar season to make their supply of Maple Syrup and Sugar,; at the mouth of the Sutton Run, Godlip Hartman had his camp, the next in the Run was Jacob Gillispie, 2nd Beverage, 3rd John Sutton, 4th John Sheets, in Sheets Hollow, 5th James Talman, in the Talman Hollow, 6th William B. Wooddell on Negro Knob.

The pioneers would have the very best Sugar Camps, were made comfortable on Sutton Run would stay at their camps during the season; The Maple Sugar industry was perhaps first started by the pioneer John Sutton who settled in the Hill country in the year of 1797 near Greenbank; he would go each spring to the Sutton Run, to make his supply of Sugar, and along with the other named neighbors, would work with each other in way of hauling wood, and supplies, for their sugar camps,

These early Sugar makers, on the Sutton Run had many stirring incidents with wolves, panthers, and wild cats; in the spring of the year the varmits would be hungry, and be constantly sneaking around the camps in the nights.

The John Sutton for whom the Run was named was from Westmorland County Virginia, and was acquainted with the Washingtons; his old homestead was on the broad Potomac, he paid a visit to his old home, and his many friends seemed astonished when he told them he had seen the the head spring of the Potomac and had drank from its source.

ROSIN RUN

The Rosin Run, is the largest Branch of the North Fork Creek; it has a total length of 3½ miles, with a fall of 350, a fall of 100 feet per mile and has an drainage area of 6½ square miles .

The valley of the Rosin Run was settled along with the first settlemat of the Greenbank neighborhood, the first settlers were Cartmill, Ingrams, Givens, Coberly, Cooper, Dysard, Lamb, Wooddells, and Bible.

The surveys were made ranging from 1780 to 1806. some of the land grants gives the local description as being on the Deer Creek, and others Quote it as being on Cartmills Creek ; many of the older folks claim that the pioneers considered this branch to be Deer Creek , and the North Fork Creek its North Branch and Deer Creek proper was called Back Creek or Muddy Creek.

The Rosin Run, some times called Rosin Fork flows in the North Fork Creek South of the Town of Greenbank ; the valley through which it flows was formerly completely covered with the famous White pine trees , and was for many years known as the "Piney -Woods".

In the days when the St Lawrence Lumber Company was operating the White Pine timber on the Rosin Run they constructed a Splash Dam across the Run and when they had all the logs rolled in, they turned the Dam loose and floated the logs to the North Fork Creek , and thence to the Greenbrier River and then to Roncevert; they began to open the Splash Dam in the latter days of the Month of February and about the First of May 1883, they completed the drive to the North Fork Creek . About two Million feet of white pine logs were driven down the Rosin Run by the Splash Dam system .

This work was under the supervision of Alex Mc Lain, and H. A. Yeager; The old Splash Dam

The old Splash Dam is yet plain to be seen , on the lands of J.B.Sutton

The banks of the Rosin Run was covered with Rosin from the White pine logs and was called "ROSIN RUN" thereafter , a name that will always cling to it.

COOPER RUN. The Cooper Run , is a small branch that flows intothe Rosin - Run , and has a total length of 3.2 miles , a fall of 325 feet, and a fall per mile of 101.5 feet; and has a drainage area of 1,68 squae miles.

This small branch known as the Cooper Run received its name from the early settler James Cooper ; who settled on the branch about the year of 1800 , was a native of Augusta County , having married Nancy Agnes Wooddel, came along with the Wooddells, very early in the settlement of this section of Pocahontas County. He secured a Land Grant of 20 Acres of land bearing date of 1810 and called its location as being on the Waters of Cartmills Creek , and was under the regime of Bath County, and thids section was then called locally" The Piney Woods"

James Coopers name appears in the organization of Pocahontas County as one of the first constables appointed . He served as Magistrate , Assessor, and Teacher of Schools . He was regarded with high esteem for his honest and elevated character in social and business relations . And the branch so named " Coopers Run " will forever perpetuate his memory in the annals of Pocahontas County.

DISMAL RUN. The Dismal Run is a small branch that flows in to the North Fork -Creek South West of the site of the North Fork Milling Company, and appears to be considered of no importance by the West Virginia Geological Survey of Pocahontas - County however the name is omitted .

Dismal Run is about one half a mile long and is situated on the lands now owned by Clyde Gillispie, and John R. Gum, and had the honor of having the location of the first circular sawmill brought to the Greenbank Community

The White Pine and Hemlock Trees stood so thick that the sun could not penetrate the foliage , and the place was so dark and gloomy that the early settlers dubbed it with the title" Dismal Run "

The first circular sawmill and steam engine brought to the community was located about 100 yards east of the County rodd on the Dismal Run, and owned by a man by the name of Pain. The mill was operated by William F. Gum in the year of 1884

The second Circular Saw mill and Steam Engine brought to the Greenbank Community , was operated by the Crowley brothers, in the year of 1886 and was stationed on the West side of the road on the Dismal Run not far from the site of the first mill. These lumber contracts were operated , and sponcered by H.A.Yeager, and B.M. Yeager, Since that time several different sawmills and Stave mills have been operated on the "Dismal Run."

The following is a list of the minor Branches and hollows leading into the North Fork Creek ; their names and why they received the name .

BRIDGE RUN. The Bridge Run so named because a log bridge crossed the Run on the site of the old origional roadway ,leading up the North Fork Creek to the Staunton and Parkersburg Pike at a place what is called "The State Line" this Bridge was built about the year of 1835 when a roadway was laid out to intersect the the Staunton and Parkersburg Pike .at the head of the North Fork Creek , The old Bridge site is now on the lands of Walter J. Brown the roadway having been changed to another location.

HAMILTON HOLLOW. The Hamilton Hollow received its name from the fact that James G.Hamilton settled on the west side of the hollow in the year of 1853 owned the land that included a portion of the hollow, cleared and erected a home in the wilderness , he reared a family and spent his life time at this home stead . the name of Hamilton Hollow will perpetuate his memory.

RATTLE-SNAKE HOLLOW. The Rattle Snake Hollow is so named by the fact that Samuel J. Sutton. Robert J. Brown, Otho W. Ruckman and French C. Sutton killed 108 Rattlesnakes in a den, while picking Huckleberries on the ridge nearby this was in the year of 1892. (Hence the name Rattlesnake Hollow and Ridge)

RUMBAUGH HOLLOW. The Rumbaugh Hollow (On the Buffalo Mountain Side) So named from the fact that the pioneer Jacob Rumbaugh had taken out a " Tommyhawk Right" for 20 Acres of land in the Creek bottom near the mouth of the Hollow , and had a Sugar camp there for a period of time from April 8th 1806 to June 9th 1812 His home place was on the lands now owned by Monroe Beard near Arbovale

ERVIN HOLLOW. THE Ervin Hollow, was named for Benjamin Ervin who had his Home on the Buffalo Mountain at the head of the Hollow . He was killed in in the time of the Civil War ; and later his son Newton Ervin made his home on the old homestead for a period of about 40 years.

ELLIOTT HOLLOW. The Elliott Hollow received its name from the fact that James Elliott erected a home at the head of the hollow on the Buffalo mountain

James Elliott was a master mechanic, was a soldier of the Indian wars; was a private under the command of General George A. Custer , and General Reno. he was with Reno,s army when General Custers, army was massacred In 1876

Mr Elliotts affidavit was taken by Squire John P. Townsend in 1826 -for the purpose of securing a pension for Mr, Elliott as an Indian war vetern.

Mr Elliott died before the papers were ratified and sanctioned by the U.S.Government . Mr, Elliott was a Confederate soldier in the Civil War under command of General Kirby Smith, and Dick Taylor in the South West. After the war Mr, Elliott worked his way from Mississippi to Iowa , and from there in company with a man named Reynolds, went to the Dekotas on a trapping expedition , and thereby enlisted in Custers Army.

KERR HOLLOW. The Kerr Hollow, was named in honor of Loring D. Kerr who lived at the head of the Hollow on the Buffalo Mountain.

ROSS HOLLOW. The Ross hollow was so named by the Lumbermen of the North--Fork Lumber Company ,due to the fact that Carl Rosberg who was woods foreman for the Company was killed in the Hollow by a running log down the mountain side ; he was nid-named ROSS by the employees, and they always when speking of the Hollow called it " ROSS HOLLOW" and the name will always cling tá it in honor of the good Woods Forman Carl Rosberg who lost hislife in the Ross Hollow in the year of 1919.

JAKE POTATO PATCH HOLLOW. (On the Sutton Run)

The Jake Potato Hollow was so named from the fact that the Pioneer - Jacob Gillispie who lived in the pine and white oak section near what is now the Greenbank neighborhood, and had trouble in growing potatoes in that kind of soil. He went up in the head of this hollow , selected a spot in the rich black loam , cleared a potato patch , and the tradition is that the old California Potatoes grew large as coffee pots;

The old potato patch is marked by a few volateer peach trees

TALMAN HOLLOW - The Talman Hollow was named for James Talman one of the early settlers who went up the hollow , erected a sugar house or Camp and called it his own , and was thereby locally known as Talman Hollow. This was about the year of 1800.

LYNN GUM HOLLOW. The Lynn Gum Hollow received its name from Lynnsie Gum, who was the progenitor of all the Gums in Highland , and Pocahontas Counties he would come across the Allegheny Mountain from the Virginia side and had his camping place in the hollow ; He would hunt , and dig genseng ,

The foundation of his cabin and stone chimney are yet plain to be seen .